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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIL
Barometer 30.10

January 24, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 1 p.m. 57
Humidity 56 44

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
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January 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 1 p.m. 66
Humidity 75 33

7862 二十月二十

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

四拜禮 號四廿月一英港香

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AT PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH LABOUR DISCUSSIONS.

Suggested Fusion with Women Labourers.

London, January 23.
Mr. Henderson, addressing the Women's Labour League at Nottingham, suggested a fusion with the Labour Party on the basis of a twenty per cent. female representation on the National Executive Council. Subsequently it was proposed that the Women's League cease to exist as a separate organisation.

Hopes of a Revolution.

London, January 23.
At a joint conference of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party at Nottingham, Mr. Henderson moved the proposal, which was adopted, to establish a National Labour Institute in London. He said that between three quarters of a million and a million bona fide members of British Labour organisations had joined the ranks during the war.

In the evening, M. Huysmans, Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau, expressed the opinion that if the moderate democratic war aims of the Labour Party were presented to the International Labour Conference, then the Austro-German Labour Party would be compelled to declare its war aims, and if a general agreement transpired the fighting would be paralysed. The recent declaration of the Entente and American heads of Government had made a greater impression on the German people than their Press admitted. He declared that the first question must be that of disarmament.

M. Litvinoff, following, defended the conduct of the Bolsheviks. He hoped that even if peace did not result from the Brest-Litovsk negotiations a revolution in Germany and "somewhere else"—(Cheers)—may come within the range of immediate possibilities.

BRITISH INTERNMENT CAMPS.

Praise by Swiss Red Cross Commission.

London, January 24.
A Zurich telegram says the Swiss Red Cross Commission has returned from its inspection of prisons and internment camps in India, Ceylon and Burma and report that it was received with the utmost courtesy by the British authorities and given the greatest freedom of movement. It received petitions and listened to the complaints of those interned, and they were finally invited to make suggestions for the bettering of camp conditions. The Commission found that the camps were placed in healthy situations and that the rations were the same and often better than those of the British guards. The Commissioners express the highest satisfaction at the cleanliness and hygiene of the camps, which were provided with excellent bathrooms, kitchens, concert rooms, theatres, reading rooms, gymnasiums, tennis and football grounds. The prisoners, who were mostly Germans, were placed in surroundings resembling comfortable family homes, well furnished with carpets, pictures, books and pianos. The Commission adds that those interned unanimously declare that they are well treated and not a single complaint was received.

LORD BRYCE'S WAR SPEECH.

Pointed Remarks on Pacifism.

London, January 23.
Lord Bryce, speaking at a banquet in London, said that the taking of Jerusalem was a great event in the history of the world. He congratulated the Arabs who had been despoiled and tyrannised by the Turks and also congratulated the whole of the world because it was interesting that the unrepentable Turk had been driven from the city he had done his best to ruin. Referring to the League of Nations, Lord Bryce said that there were societies established for the purpose of bringing about a permanent peace by means of a combination of the peace-loving peoples of the world. These societies had been looked upon suspiciously as pacifists. "I should like to say that, so far as I know, the leaders have no touch of pacifism in their minds and they are no less anxious to fight this war to a successful conclusion than other sections of the community. They believe that the only road to permanent peace is by the destruction of the spirit of aggressive militarism which put the world in danger. They think that the purposes and conduct of the German Government in the last three years have proved that the world can have no permanent peace until that system is overthrown."

PUBLIC MEALS AT HOME.

Further Rationing Instituted.

London, January 23.
The Press Bureau announces that a new Public Meals Order institutes two mealless days weekly. It prohibits the consumption of milk excepting in tea, coffee and cocoa, for which persons must carry their own sugar. The following refer to some of the rationed articles:—Breakfast: No meat; three ounces of bread. Lunch: Three ounces of meat and two ounces of bread. Dinner: Three ounces of meat and three ounces of bread. Offals, one-third of an ounce is allowed for each meal. The meat must be weighed, including bone, uncooked.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Our Airmen Visit Germany.

London, January 23.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured two machine guns in successful patrol encounters last night to the east of Ypres. The enemy raided a post south of St. Quentin and there was hostile artillery firing at Cambrai. Our aeroplanes at night dropped over two hundred bombs on aerodromes at Courtrai and billets at Roulers and Rombek. We also raided Germany and dropped two tons of bombs on steel works at Thionville and on railway sidings at Bernsdorf and Arncliffe Junction. One of our machines is missing.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

London, January 23.
The House of Lords, by 132 votes to 42, has decided that the principle of proportional representation be inserted in the Electoral Reform Bill.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES NAVAL ACTION.

How the Breslau was Accounted For.

London, January 23.
The Admiralty details of the Goeben and Breslau engagement show that our destroyer, the Lizard, was patrolling to the north-east of Imbros when it sighted the Breslau and Goeben going north. The Lizard gave the alarm and opened fire. The Goeben replied at 11,000 yards without hitting. The Goeben now sighted monitors in Kaba Bay and engaged them, the Breslau continuing to engage the Lizard, which was prevented from closing to torpedo range by the enemy's accurate fire. The destroyer Tigress arrived and both made an effort to cover the monitors by a smoke screen, but both monitors were hit and sunk. The destroyers then followed the enemy and an explosion was observed on the Breslau, six miles to the south of Kephala. This was followed by three more explosions and she sank in ten minutes. The Goeben continued southwards and four enemy destroyers were then sighted coming out of the Dardanelles, supported by an old Turkish cruiser. The Tigress and Lizard immediately engaged the enemy destroyers, which retired up the straits. One of them was repeatedly hit and was set on fire. Our aircraft forced the Goeben to make for the Dardanelles, and in turning she struck a mine. She steamed slowly, escorted by enemy seaplanes and destroyers. Our aircraft repeatedly attacked her, directly hitting her twice, off Chanak.

The Goeben was now so badly damaged that she steered towards the shore and was beached at the end of Nagara Point. Our seaplanes made two more direct hits. In fighting the enemy seaplanes one of ours is missing. The Cape Helles batteries now opened fire on the Tigress and Lizard, which had followed the Goeben, but, owing to our aircraft activity, they proceeded to rescue the Breslau survivors. During these operations a submarine periscope was sighted and the rescue work was interrupted while the destroyers hunted for the submarine.

The Breslau survivors expressed their dislike for the Turks and stated that they had hoped to be sent back to Germany when the Goeben returned to Constantinople after the raid. Our aircraft reported on Monday that the Goeben had not changed her position and that we were still bombing her.

AUSTRIAN UNREST.

Affairs Now Becoming More Normal.

London, January 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the strikes in Austria are drawing to a conclusion. All is quiet in Budapest. The Premier, Herr Welsky, has promised to give his immediate attention to suffrage reform and has threatened to dissolve Parliament if Count Tiesi obstructs it. The Chief of the Austrian General Staff, in a soothing statement in a Viennese Labour newspaper, declared that neither the Government nor the Army desired to obstruct peace. None wished for conquests or annexations. He strongly pleaded for patience, and contended that the evacuation of occupied territory in the East was a difficult problem in consequence of possibly lawless occupation by Russian military deserters entailing most disastrous effects.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reported Success for Bolshevik Troops.

London, January 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Bolsheviks report that their troops defeated the Ukrainians at Poltava and have captured the town.

Murders Condemned.

London, January 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Soviet has condemned the murders of M. Shingareff and M. Kokoshkin.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

London, January 22.
Reliable information confirms the seriousness of the labour and economic troubles in Austria-Hungary, but well-informed opinion scouts any idea that it is likely to lead to the separation of Austria and Germany owing to Germany's immensely strong economic, military and political hold in Austria.

EAST INDIES FOOD PROBLEM.

Amsterdam, January 22.
A press telegram from Batavia says that Britain is considering proposals by Dutch shippers to meet the shortage of cargo space to and from India on condition that the export of rice from Bangkok to the Dutch East Indies is re-opened. Shipping circles in Amsterdam are most gratified that an attempt is being made thus to solve the food problem of the Indies.

COLONIAL EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

London, January 23.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson informed Mr. H. A. Watt that it was untrue to say that the War Office had stopped recruiting black labour in South Africa.

RECRUITING BLACK LABOUR.

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ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

London, January 23.
Following Sir Edward Carson's resignation, Sir James Craig has resigned the Presidency of the House of Commons.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

A SHIPPING MISHAP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Warren arrived this afternoon with a broken tail shaft. She is being towed by the tug Alexandria. Apparently the vessel referred to is the U.S. transport Warren. —Ed. H.K.T.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Ex-Governor Cameron Forbes Honoured.

Boston, January 12.—Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, has been elected President of the Navy League which is working for a more efficient navy for the United States.

The Proposed Munitions Bureau.

Washington, January 13.—The Bill providing for the creation of a separate Bureau of Munitions has probably been killed by the opposition of President Wilson, who on Saturday informed house members that he was against the measure and that he had confidence that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were fully capable of handling the munition question.

Big Colliery Explosion.

London, January 13.—There has been a disastrous colliery explosion at Halmstad, Staffordshire, and many of the miners are entombed. Over 100 dead bodies have been brought to the surface by those engaged in rescue work, but 140 are still missing. The cause of the explosion is not as yet known.

Hawaiian-American Line Steamer Rammed.

An Atlantic Port, January 15.—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's steamer Texan has been rammed, according to a wireless message received here, and the 43 members of its crews have taken to the boats. A relief ship has already left this port for the scene of the disaster. A wireless from the Willamette, a wooden crew steamer owned by McCormick and company of San Francisco, asking for a conveyance has also been received here, and it is believed that this is the vessel with which the Texan collided.

The American Navy.

Washington, January 15.—Representative Oliver of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has made a statement to the effect that the House Committee is thoroughly satisfied with the way the Navy has handled the outbreak of the war. The Shipping Board has equipped the entire American fleet and the merchant marine and many allied vessels with needed guns. Since March 14, more than 1,100 ships have been supplied and equipped. The reorganization and expansion of the Shipping Board has been virtually completed and offices have been established in London, Paris and Rome.

U. S. Suffrage.

Washington, January 15.—Senate leaders intimate that there is little likelihood of action in the Senate on the suffrage amendment within two weeks.

Chicago's Big Snow Storm.

Chicago, January 15.—One hundred thousand workers, many of them women in bloomers and overalls, are at work clearing the city of snow which is still falling. Through the efforts of these workers most of the trains stalled in drifts, have been extricated and have resumed their journeys though they are far behind their schedules.

Senator Brady Dead.

Washington, January 15.—Senator Brady of Idaho, is dead here of heart disease.

U. S. Sailings to be Requisitioned.

Washington, January 15.—The Council of National Defence has indicated to the Federal Shipping Board its intention of taking over all American sailing vessels, and has asked information with regard to the location of all such ships flying the American flag.

Death of Major Gardner.

Washington, January 15.—Major Augustus Peabody Gardner, formerly a member of the United States Congress from Massachusetts, and a pioneer in the preparedness movement in the United States, has died at Camp Wheeler of pneumonia. Major Gardner, who received his commission last year, was at the training camp when stricken with the disease which caused his death, and the cold wave and storm which struck that locality last week hastened his end. He was 58 years of age, and served in Congress from 1902 until commissioned. During the Spanish-American War he was a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of General James H. Wilson. He was a son-in-law of Henry Cabot Lodge.

Munition Bureau.

Washington, January 15.—Major General Barnett, commander of the United States marine corps, has voiced his opposition to the establishment of a Department of Munitions if this would interfere with the present marine purchasing system. The plan for a separate Cabinet Minister as head of a Department of Munitions has been abandoned.

U. S. S. Texas Wins 1917 Target Shoot.

Washington, January 15.—The battleship Texas has been announced as winner of the 1917 gunnery contest among vessels of the American Navy.

Japan and Vladivostok.

Washington, January 16.—The American Government has been officially informed by Tokyo that Japanese warships are being sent to Vladivostok in order to protect allied property lying at that port consigned to the former Russian Government, the obligations of which the Bolsheviks have publicly repudiated. According to the latest authentic information available there are millions of dollars worth of supplies from America and Japan lying at the Russian port, and protection of these is deemed necessary by the allies.

Chicago Packers Troubles.

Washington, January 16.—A telegram received here from Chicago states that all of the large meat packing houses there have been compelled to close down on account of lack of fuel.

Supposed German Spies.

Washington, January 16.—A dispatch from Norfolk, Virginia, stated that Walter Spierman, believed to have been a German army captain, who was identified with the Boylston plot, has been arrested there.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of January 23:—

At a tea party given to journalists to-day, Dr. Sun said that he is not going to leave the stage but will work till his last breath has gone. He earnestly requested these present to render him assistance.

Besides Ngai Pong-ping's troops, which leave Canton in a few days to attack Lung Chai-kwong's army six battalions commanded by Fan Ping-yue will start from Kwangsi to attack from the rear.

The branch office of C. M. S. N. Co. in Canton has demanded from the Provincial Treasury a sum of \$36,111.11 as payment for the use of the S. a. Kwong for 13 days in conveying troops to Swatow.

A report has reached Canton that Lung Chai-kwong's troops have captured Ma Ming district (about 20 miles from Kwangsi boundary) and that the military commander there has fled.

Lau Wing-tung has wired to the Authority to despatch a number of field guns and ammunition for the defence of the boundary. From reports from various districts in the western part of the Province it has been calculated that Lung Chai-kwong's troops which have already passed the channel amount to 20 battalions of 500 each.

Appointments.

Mr. M. J. Brett, for five years past H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Hankow, and Mr. G. E. Anton, partner in Jardine, Matheson & Co., have been appointed by the Foreign Office Assistant Delegates of Great Britain on the Tariff Revision Commission.

Queen's College Prize Day.

Acting under doctor's orders, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., will not be able to distribute the prizes at Queen's College this year, as he has promised to do. The prizes will be distributed by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Claud Sverin, C.M.G., at noon on Wednesday, February 6th.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Court Cards" at Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, January 29.

West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at noon.—Hongkong Reclamation Land Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 12.15 p.m.

It is unofficially reported that he was caught last Saturday attempting to explode a magazine at the army aviation camp at Newport News. A telegram from Richmond also reports the arrest of a German named Walter Spierman, who is alleged to have attempted to set off an army magazine at this place.

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Crown Prince	100	4.65
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"	20	.75
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GENERAL NEWS.

Rector's Sudden Death.

The Rev. C. F. Harrison, rector
of Whiston, Radnorshire, died sud-
denly at Knighton recently while
waiting for his horse and trap to
be got ready from him to drive
home. He was formerly vicar of
Llangullo, Radnorshire, and
afterwards of St. Mary's, Haver-
fordwest.

Railway Accident.

Communication with Peking
has been temporarily interrupted
owing the train which left
Fengtai this morning for Kalgan
having seen fit to roll over on its
side, thus completely blocking the
permanent way between Peking
and Tientsin, says the N. O. Daily
Mail of the 12th instant. The
accident, which happened about
two miles outside of Fengtai, was
not attended by any loss of life.

New Vicar's Short Stay.

The Rev. A. G. Townshend,
formerly vicar of St. John's,
Harborne, Birmingham, who only
last week (says the Times) of
November 8) was inducted to the
living of St. Saviour's, Bacon, has
written to the Church Association,
who are patrons of the living,
stating that he had definitely
decided to resign. A welcome
meeting was being arranged. The
previous vicar held the living for
50 years.

Glasgow's New Lord Provost.

Glasgow's Lord Provost, elected
after a contest, is Mr. James
Watson Stewart, who thus suc-
ceeds Sir Thomas Dunlop. He has
to hold office for three years. Mr.
Stewart and the other candidate
for the office both stood three
years ago. The new Lord Provost
was born in Rome, returning to
Scotland as a child. He went to
a school conducted by a brother
of Sir J. M. Barrie. He is a char-
tered accountant, with a good
record of public service.

Import and Exports Bill.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of
the Board of Trade, was sponsor
for a Bill issued on November 16;
under the title of the Imports
and Exports (Temporary) Bill.
Its object is to continue for three
years after the war the powers
the Government have exercised
during the war as regards the
control of imports. Otherwise,
it is pointed out, as soon as
hostilities cease there will be no
power to prohibit importation of
goods of a particular origin, or to
prohibit exportation, except in
the case of certain specified
classes of goods.

"Yankee Rabble."

As an evidence of the way in
which the United States and its
people are regarded by certain of
the children of Prussian Kultur
who have sought and found refuge
and hospitality in the Republic,
the following extract from a letter
written by one of them concerning
the "Yankee rabble," and found
among some enemy alien papers
seized in Hoboken, N. J., may
interest the reader:—"Do the
cowardly dogs think they can
raise their hands against our
great, hard-struggling Fatherland
in its sorest hour of need? Let
us therefore endure these humili-
ations silently with gnashing teeth,
but our hour will come. We of
the younger generation will re-
member the Star-spangled Banner
people, too. Hooch the Kaiser and
the Empress!"

Cheerfulness at the Front.

Cardinal Bourne, who has
recently been visiting the
Western Front, gave an account
of his experiences at St.
Mary of the Angels, Baywater.
He said no one could fail to be
impressed by the courage and
endurance shown by the men who
were engaged in the tremendous
conflict, and morale, cheerfulness
and moral. Cheerfulness was
shown by those who were
stricken by terrible wounds,
and those who knew that death
might be their lot at any moment,
and behind all there was an
absolute and unvarying con-
fidence in the ultimate result.
Words failed him to describe the
superb heroism of the men who
went and came, and though a
country address with where
they frequently sent, not only up
to the knees on the water, but
quite often up to the neck or
beyond it. There was no real
fear or dread, and that was
what was so amazing. They had
nothing to fear, and they had
nothing to lose.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Splendid" London Regiment.
Replying to a message from the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Douglas Haig recently telegraphed: "The London Regiment have done splendidly and are playing a part worthy of the greatest city in the Empire."

Father of the House of Commons.
Forty-three years' continuous service in Parliament, and for one constituency—Morpeth—constitutes the claim of Mr. Thomas Bart, 85 years old on November 12, to the title of Father of the House of Commons. When he first entered the House, Disraeli, Bright, Lowe, and Gladstone were still its leading lights, and he can recall the maiden speeches of Parnell and Joseph Chamberlain, as well as those of such comparative newcomers as Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour.

Scarecrow Sent to Prison.
At West Ham Police Court, Robert Scates (25), a carman, of 39, Biggstaff road, Stratford, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for spreading false reports. It was stated that in West Ham when air raids are expected lights are exhibited in different parts of the borough. On a Wednesday night soon after 10 o'clock the prisoner while passing along Biggstaff road, shouted: "The green light is out," and caused some excitement among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, many of whom with their children rushed to one of the public shelters.

Second Lieut. Pitt.
Second Lieutenant Stanley Pitt, R.F.A., who was killed on Oct. 20, was the only son of the late Mr. W. Ernest Pitt, many years Parliamentary correspondent of *The Times*, and of Mrs. Pitt, of Strathbrook Road, Streatham Common, S.W. On leaving the City of London School, he went to India to take up a business appointment. He was in the Straits Settlements when war broke out and returned home for his services. While in India he had been a member of the Calcutta Volunteer Force, and he was at once given a commission in the R.F.A. He had been in active service scarcely five weeks when he was killed. He was 28 years of age and married.

How Boys and the Prayer Book.
Mr. Ford, headmaster of Harrow Road, recently at St. Martin's in the Fields that the boys were sitting with unrest against the strains of the Prayer Book and the thought of the services they were compelled to attend. Yet these same boys were flocking to the altar. Through some boys' idea of Christianity might revolve round such things as the seven days of Creation, the mol standing still at the Millium, and the whole of the Bible, they were filled with generous impulses, were full of selflessness, humbly, and even charity, showing a real religion was there. There was now a far freer religious intercourse between the boys than ever before—free prayers, free treatment of the Prayer Book, and a breaking down of so much of the old religion.

Thirty years of War Taxation.
Lord Curzon, presiding at the Aerials at a Fight for Right meeting, said that since the amount on the war at the conclusion of peace, which he did not expect for at least another year—total about 6,800 millions—was idle to look for any diminution of taxation during the next years. Our only possible way of shouldering this burden was to produce as much as possible of economies as much as possible, and to consume as little as possible. We must always be prepared to spring to when the need arises; that the only means of preserving liberty. Between Germany and nations there would exist a resumption of some sort of relations, with a certain amount of trade, but he trusted many millions of private property would have little to do with the German people as possible. The Master of the House of Commons, who had announced the resumption of meetings, was unable to be present.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Walter Long Injured.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies, was recently injured while cutting timber on his Wiltshire estate, Road Ashton. Since the war began Mr. Long has occupied much of his leisure in cutting his timber, and while doing so on Nov. 10 received a serious wound in one of his feet. He was confined to bed for some days.

Parliament and Hongkong.

Colonel Yate (in the House of Commons recently) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether compulsory military service has now been brought into force in Hongkong; whether it is limited to any particular period; and, if so, for what reason? Mr. Hewart: I learnt from the Governor by telegraph on the 21st of August that a Bill imposing compulsory military service had been introduced in the Legislative Council. I have not yet heard whether the Bill has been passed into law, nor to what period compulsory service under it is limited.

A Dangerous German.

At Westminster Police Court, before Mr. Waddy, Marcel Jaggi, 24, a German subject, describing himself as a bank clerk, who had been brought from Birmingham Gaol under a Home Office Order, pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of stealing from the Eccleston Hotel, Eccleston-square, S.W., on August 6, a kit bag, containing a gold watch, gold chain and seal, and other property valued at £15. Mr. Potter, the proprietor of the hotel, said that on July 27 the prisoner began work there as a porter but disappeared on August 7. Detective Rainbow, of the Leamington Police, said that on August 30 he arrested the prisoner at the Clarendon Hotel on another charge, and found the kit bag and the other property in his possession. Detective-sergeant Parkes said that in July last the prisoner was fined at Lambeth for failing to register, and at Leamington he received a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour for a similar offence. The author-

ities regarded the prisoner as a spy and a dangerous man. He had served one year in the Bavarian Army, and on receipt of German military papers after the outbreak of war he came to England. He afterwards stole a Swiss passport, and had posed as a Swiss ever since. On one occasion he had £300 in his possession. Mr. Waddy sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and recommended him for expulsion.

America's Debt to Scotland.

Addressing the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the "American Educational Ideal," Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, expressed the indebtedness of the United States to Scotland for its strong educational impulse, which in recent decades had caused a great constructive movement in American life. The old Scottish idea that every man was entitled to have his intellectual life quickened, and that other old Scottish ideas that any true education was a process of building character as well as of imparting information, were eternal and fundamental truths which underlay the educational structure alike of Scotland and of the United States and made the countries akin, quite as much as the Scottish blood that flowed in so large a part of the best population of the Republic. Lord Rosebery, who as president of the Institution occupied the chair, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Page said that when America came into the war it was not like any ordinary alliance. It seemed to him that at last there was coming nearer and nearer the alliance of heart to heart, not a mere alliance of parchment, but one cemented by common blood in the field, on behalf of liberty, against a great conspiracy against mankind which threatened in the name of a war of Kultur to destroy all civilisation as we believed it to be. It seemed that the natural friendship for them to seek was always with those situated across the Atlantic, sprung from our loins, speaking our language, and bound to us by many common ties. This war would produce that alliance. All the blood and all the sacrifices would not have been too dearly purchased at such an alliance were realized.

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DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Eighteenth Annual Report.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Diocesan Girls' School takes place on the 31st inst., at 3.30 p.m., when the awards will be presented by Mrs. Lander.

The eighteenth annual report states:—One hundred and eighty pupils have passed through the School during the year; seventy-two Boarders, and one hundred and eighty day scholars; the maximum monthly enrolment being one hundred and forty-five. Five pupils took the Oxford Preliminary Examination; more had been entered as candidates, but the remainder were not in the Colony, the examination being held unusually late in the year, owing to the loss at sea of the original batch of examination papers. The results of the examination have not come to hand. Thirteen candidates took the Hongkong University Examination, of which number eleven passed the Junior Examination, five candidates obtaining between them six distinctions. Three pupils were awarded certificates of success in an examination in Pitman's theory of shorthand. The School entered again for the Royal Drawing Society's Examination. The new building has been in use during the past term, and is proving itself an invaluable acquisition. A very large measure of gratitude is owing to the donors and subscribers and to the unflinching zeal of the Honorary Treasurer in the reduction of the debt on the new building to a sum of such reasonable proportions as, it is hoped, give rise to expectations of entire freedom from debt in the near future. The Committee and School desire to place on record their gratitude to St. Andrew's Oratory for an offering, and to all who gave donations and subscriptions during the past year; also to Dr. Haxton, Dr. Forsyth and the Medical Staffs of the Government Civil and Maternity Hospitals for medical help and attendance; to the Standard Oil Co. for oil; to Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. for medicines at reduced prices; to the Dairy Farm Co. for milk at reduced price; to the Ministering Children's League for the handsome grant from the proceeds of the annual bazaar; to Lady Charter for a generous donation which defrayed the expenses of last summer's bathing outing; and to Mr. B. E. Fielder, who rendered services as auditor.

The news of the death in action of Lieut. Alan Morris, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Morris, who in 1905 was in the School, was received with deep regret and the Committee desire to express much sympathy with his parents and sister.

Report of Examination in Religious Knowledge.—I examined the whole School in the Scriptures subjects taught during the year, and was well satisfied with the general standard of knowledge and intelligence. Normal O. Pope.

MR. HEARST.

Accused of Being Leader of Sedition.

New York, Nov. 3.—Amid the plaudits of thousands of loyal Americans at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the American Defence Society, Mr. W. B. Hearst, the New York newspaper proprietor, was denounced last night as the fountain head of sedition within the United States by Mr. James M. Beck in a speech in which he fervently demanded action for the putting down of all disloyalty in the United States.

Mr. Beck asked, "How long will this man be tolerated?" and added, "We must go to the fountain head and dam up its pernicious influences. Hearst's power for evil is immeasurable. No single influence is comparable with it in its potency for evil." Mr. Beck described Mr. Hearst as inspiring "the deliberate attempt of pro-German propagandists to weaken the purpose and to sap the moral of the American people by false and dangerous teachings." He was sure, however, that Mr. Hearst and other pro-Germans would fail in their objectives, and asserted that the peoples of the Allied nations are not merely Allies but fellow-citizens. We are more than that. Brothers we are, and please God, brothers we shall remain, and all the powers of Hearst and hell will not prevail against that sacred Alliance.

The critical time for civilization, Mr. Beck said, was now fast approaching. Upon the events of the near future—at most the next twelve months—the great question will be determined whether the community of nations will be ruled by reason or by terror. In my judgment the war will be determined in the not distant future by the exhaustion of one or both groups of belligerents, and the result may depend upon the relative power of these two groups to preserve the moral of their civilian population.

The world is already weary, and this fact makes it inevitable that this Titanic struggle is fast reaching its crisis.—Times.

Report of the Hon. Treasurer.—The financial position of the School has steadily improved during the year 1917 and it may be confidently hoped that this progress will continue. The Committee of the Diocesan Boys' School again permitted the Girls' School to take the major portion of the amount collected for the Schools. Further help towards the new building was given by the Hon. Mr. Robert Shaw, who very kindly defrayed the cost of the electrical installation, and by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., who were good enough to supply free of all cost 10 single and 10 double desks and 15 beds for the new wing, saving the School a heavy outlay of hundreds of dollars. The substantial help thus given was gratefully appreciated.

NOTICES.

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BIRTH.

LOPES.—On January 18, 1918, at No. 32 Range Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Luciano Lopes, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

Very significant happenings are taking place in Austria, as the result of which it would not be surprising if the sequel should be even more remarkable than the events to which we allude. There is necessarily a certain amount of doubt as to precisely how far recent industrial troubles in Austria and Hungary have been responsible for the present changed aspect of affairs so far as Austria and Hungary's outlook on the war is concerned; but there is no doubt that there is a very marked change in this respect. The many Labour demonstrations in Vienna and elsewhere in the Dual Monarchy have already been dealt with in our previous issues. It is therefore now more to the point to refer to, and so far as the details to hand will permit, to deduce conclusions therefrom as sound as we possibly can.

One of yesterday's telegrams makes it clear that Labour is moving as straight and as speedily as it can to an objective that seems to differ little from a mild form of compulsion. A Labour Delegation has had a Conference with the Austrian Government, and so successful has it been from the Labourites' point of view—as is very strikingly shown in the concessions made—that we believe we are correct in saying that if these concessions are carried into effect they will completely revolutionise the war aims that have generally been attributed to Austria-Hungary up to a very recent date. Broadly, these aims were similar to those enunciated by the Germans. To-day we have a very different state of affairs. What do we find? In consequence of the Conference referred to, the Premier has announced that not only has the Austro-Hungarian Emperor expressed a desire for a speedy and a general peace but that the Government in arriving at that decision is prepared to go very much further than at any other time towards achieving it. It is not so stated in precise terms, but it is plain enough for all to see. The Austro-Hungarian Government is now prepared to "renounce conquests"—(and apparently without even with as much as a "by your leave" from the German Government)—to support the idea of international disarmament and the establishment of International Arbitration Courts. They also promise "a concession with regard to food supplies," also the "abolition of military control of workers in war industries, democratisation, municipal suffrage and women's suffrage." To read such a sweeping "democratic programme" and to realise that it emanates from the Austro-Hungarian Government, in the name and on behalf of the Emperor, almost takes one's breath away, and were the statement not issued from an absolutely authentic source, one would be much inclined to think that some joke were being attempted. It is, however, absolutely indisputable that the internal condition of Austria-Hungary has been going from bad to worse, in consequence of the war and resulting directly from the success of our blockade, until Labour has compelled a complete recognition of its strength—in a most drastic manner, it must be said—and from threats of general strikes to demonstrations of what might take place if need be even on a more formidable scale, it has achieved the astounding democratic programme to which we have already referred.

It is too early yet to attempt to predict what will probably be the outcome of this extraordinary concession to Labour's demands by Austria-Hungary. It cannot, it may safely be stated, fail to have far-reaching effects in every belligerent country, for if one thing is certain it is that Labour, ever opposed to war, is now absolutely sick of it, loathes it with an almost unreasoning loathing, and is aiming at causing such a dislocation of industry in their respective countries that the further prosecution of the war would be impossible. Of course, to achieve this offensively the movement would require to be simultaneous. We shall continue to hope and trust that it will be simultaneous in Austria-Hungary and Germany alone. In the latter country only the very strict police measures have so far prevented an outbreak similar to that which has taken place in the Dual Monarchy, and so far as the Central Powers are concerned, almost everything hinges on these measures continuing to be successful.

A Scandal.

It no doubt will be pleasing to many people and, doubtless, more especially to the enemy, to read that the Swiss Red Cross Commission has been so favourably impressed by its visit of inspection of the prisons and internment camps in India, Ceylon and Burma. We are not, of course, surprised to learn that the Commission received from the British authorities the "utmost courtesy and were given the greatest freedom of movement." That is as it should be. But what does most emphatically surprise and, we admit, really annoy us, as doubtless it will both surprise and annoy many others, is the statement to the effect that the prisoners in India, Ceylon and Burma whom, we further read, "are mostly Germans," are being treated with such extreme consideration. It is nothing short of being scandalous, almost criminal, to find that these compatriots of the men who are still daily, hourly, doing their utmost to slay our kith and kin, should be housed so comfortably.

Too Well Treated.

The Swiss Commissioners say that the prisoners are "placed in surroundings resembling comfortable family homes, well-furnished with carpets, pictures, books and pianos, the camps also being provided with 'excellent' bathrooms, kitchens, concert rooms, theatre, reading rooms, gymnasiums, tennis and football grounds." Why are they not supplied with palaces, personal attendants and all the remaining luxuries of civilisation? We reiterate that it is a scandal and one which the officials accountable for this insane state of affairs should be held responsible and dealt with accordingly. No wonder that our wage-earning classes are dissatisfied. In England, where there is no little anxiety regarding the food supply, there are such places as Donnington Hall and internment camps similar to those to which we have already referred. No wonder that the Germans when they say that they "will never be gentlemen," always add "and the English will always be fools." In one direction, at least, we give ample proof of the truth of the statement. Common sense in our treatment of our prisoners in all that is required, and, in its adoption, there will not be found much need for the provision of luxuries.

Observations and a Few Queries.

Lord Bryce, it would appear from one of the telegrams, had some interesting observations to make at a banquet in London the other evening. Among other things he said or did was (with reference to the fall of Jerusalem) to "congratulate the Arabs, who had been despoiled and tyrannised by the Turks," also he "congratulated the whole world." And for what reason do you think? Simply "because it is interesting that the unspeakable Turk had been driven from the city he has done his best to ruin." His lordship, who has the reputation of being a fine old gentleman, and is unquestionably a very great scholar, was evidently in the mood to shower congratulations all round. More important were his lordship's remarks on that interesting creation known as the "League of Nations." Of course, there is no harm in trying the matter by way of experiment, but we should not care at the moment to pin too much faith upon the results. Lord Bryce says that the members of these Societies are locked upon suspiciously as "pacifists." Small wonder that such should be the case, for is it not their object to bring about universal peace? His lordship says that they realise that German militarism must be overthrown. In that case, why don't they suspend their activities until after the war?

For War Prisoners.

Mr. A. P. Stokes asks us to state that all the tickets for the musical and dramatic entertainment being given at the Peak Club to-morrow night on behalf of the Prisoners of War Fund have been sold, and that there will be no accommodation for non-ticket holders.

DAY BY DAY.

THIS MOURNFUL TRUTH IS EVERYWHERE CONFESSED. SLOW RISES WORTHY POVERTY DEPRESS.—Dr. Johnson.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 77th birthday of Lord Fisher.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11 1/2d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Arrived Yesterday. Mrs. J. C. de Obaldia, wife of the Consul of Panama in Hongkong, and children, arrived in the Colony yesterday.

The "Court Cards." The performance given by the "Court Cards" last night at the Theatre Royal was immensely enjoyed by all present. Every member of the talented company was in most happy mood, and the whole entertainment was characterised by charm and novelty. There are only three more nights of the Company's season here.

A Kindly Act. We are informed by Mr. Ho Kom-tong that the subscriptions being raised among the Chinese community for the benefit of the relatives of the men killed in the Wanchai affray now total about \$6,000. We understand that a subscription list has also been opened at the Hongkong Club by officers of the Police Reserve.

A Cricketer's Wedding. Sportsmen generally, and cricketers in particular, will be interested to hear of the wedding of Lieut. Livingstone Walker, of the Sussex Yeomanry, and Miss Mewborn, which took place at Pembury, Sussex, in November last. "Livvy" Walker, was sometime Captain of the Surrey County Cricket Club. He captained Shanghai against Hongkong in Interport matches on several occasions in recent years.

Interesting Lecture. In connection with the Union Church Guild, the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, O.M.G., delivered a most interesting lecture last evening in the Union Church Hall, his subject being "Forty Years' Development in the Malay States." The theme was handled in a very happy manner, and the lecture was made doubly interesting from the fact that Mr. Severn was able to speak with a full knowledge of the subject from his past residence in the F.M.S. The evening proved a most enjoyable and instructive one, and at the close the lecturer was warmly thanked. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald presided over a large attendance.

Hockey Match. In the United Services Hockey League, the H.K.D.C. meet the 88th Coy. E.G.A. at Happy Valley to-morrow; half-off at 4.30 p.m. The Defence Corps team will be: P. H. Cobb, F. W. S. Evans, C. O. Hocking, W. H. Edmonds, F. A. Redmond, G. H. Piercy, G. H. Hackett, F. E. Joseph, K. Brayshay (Capt.), C. Hodgson, C. A. Goldenberg. The 88th Coy. will be represented by: Sgt. Griffiths; Gr. Dickenson and Sgt. Vant; Bdr. Vickers, Sgt. Telford and Lieut. Jones; Lieut. Wilkinson, Gr. Sharmar, Sgt. Deeborough, Bdr. Watson and Bdr. Pass. Referees, Major Hammond and Lieut. Kennedy.

AN INDIAN'S DEATH.

Tram Driver Before the Court.

The driver of tram No. 9 was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with driving his car negligently in Praya East, as a result of which an Indian fireman was knocked down and killed.

Mr. O'neill appeared to represent the Tramway Company, and in reply to his Worship, who asked that if he fixed bail did he think defendant would abscond, he replied that he did not think he would. None of the men in similar circumstances had absconded during the 14 years the case had been running. His Worship fixed bail in the sum of \$500, the case being adjourned.

GERMAN OFFER TO JAPAN.

China and the Fee Within.

The London correspondent of the N. O. Daily News, writes as follows:—

London, Nov. 23.—The following telegram appeared in the British papers this week:—"Amsterdam, Sunday night.—Information received from a reliable source in Berlin shows that efforts have been made by Germany to secure a separate peace with Japan through the intermediary of neutral Scandinavian diplomats. The proposals were rejected. Germany's terms to Japan were that Japan should keep Kiauchau but not be hostile to another German settlement being established on the Chinese coast after the war. The possession of former German islands now occupied by Japan was to be left open to negotiations, which it was proposed by Germany should take place immediately in a neutral European town.—Wireless Press."

So far as I have seen, there has been no comment on the above, but it does not surprise us. People generally are convinced of the loyalty of Japan. By the way, in the Secret Treaties published in Russia by the Lenin Government there is the following interesting extract from one of them to which no one can take any exception:—

"The important question of supplanting Germany in the Chinese market could only be solved with the participation of Japan, and would therefore be best discussed at the economic conference, at which Japan would be represented."

The following telegrams exchanged between the King and the President of the Chinese Republic were published here this week:—

"Please accept my hearty congratulations on the signal victories scored by your Majesty's Army at St. Quentin and River Scarpe, and high admiration of the bravery continually displayed by your troops.—(Sgd.) Feng Kuochang, Nov. 23."

The King replied on November 24:—"I am most grateful, Mr. President, for the warm congratulations which you have addressed to me on the recent victories of my Armies in France over our common foe, and also for your generous tribute to the bravery displayed by my troops. In their name, and in my own, I beg you to accept my sincere thanks."

The authorities, as you will see, gave the Chinese reply which they did not do in connection with the original message of the Chinese President to King George—why, no one has ever succeeded in understanding. It has though, been published here unofficially. I might add, as regards China, I can only see one source of trouble which may have to be encountered, namely the fact that representations are being made from British in the Far East to the effect that before any increase in the Customs duties is agreed to by the Entente Powers, China ought first to deal thoroughly with the interned Germans, and also to wind up their businesses. Her action in both respects is not regarded as effective, and I mention the matter because I hear that unless something is done on these two lines we shall hear a great deal more about the matter.

AUSTRIAN SAILORS ARRESTED.

An Unappreciated Distinction in Shanghai.

Five young Austrians lodged in cells at the Central Police Station on the night of January 16. They will probably be charged at the Mixed Court to-day for creating a disturbance, fellow-convicts protesting. The five are young sailors from the former Austrian fleet, who are confined under the restraint of internment by the Chinese authorities at the West Gate internment barracks. Other Germans and Austrians living in the Settlements, they point out, are not treated in the same way.

CHINESE PLAGUE SITUATION.

Persistent Obstruction at Tatungfu.

The special correspondent of the N. O. Daily News, writes as follows:—

Tatungfu, Jan. 18.—After they had been detained in the railway cars for eight days, orders were received from Peking that the foreign doctors be allowed to proceed to Peking. Even now the local military authorities threaten to interfere and cause delay unless they can accompany the trains, and they are freely breaking the formulated quarantine regulations.

Yesterday twenty soldiers who reached Fengchen from Kueihua had lost one on the way and two died of plague on arrival. This is evidence that the Kueihua barracks are infected.

The Medical Commissioners are supposed to have liberty to make investigations, but they have received no support from the local authorities. The magistrate actually used a notorious gambler to stir up a riot over a pathological investigation, his whole object being to secure acquiescence. Again, one so-called doctor, who did not know which side of a microscopical slide to examine, was used as a spy and to telegraph to Peking denying the existence of the plague epidemic in order that the train service might be resumed, thus commercialising the lives of the people.

Consider how serious is the situation when such a condition is possible after an outbreak lasting seven weeks of the most infectious disease known to mankind and after identification by the best expert in the country has been confirmed by reputable foreign physicians. Yet this verdict of the doctors is still disputed in Peking.

Lieut. Governor Tsi, of Szechuan, now admits the seriousness of the epidemic and he is telegraphing repeatedly for medical assistance. He states that he is sending an officer to Peking for medicines and is applying for a health pass for the officer.

More cases are reported at Sipingfu, on the Taiyuan road. From facts known here there were two possibilities of plague appearing on the Yangtze on the 16th. In such a deadly disease as pneumonic plague it behoves the country to prevent even possibilities. Should the plague reach the Yangtze now it is very likely to become epidemic, as the bubonic type.

Sir Everard Fraser, H.M. Consul-General, courteously forwards the following telegram from Peking for publication:—

Plague.—On January 16 the Shanai Governor promised to close all the passes between South and Central Shanai. A quarantine station is to be established at Yenmenkuan with Dr. Edwards in charge. Four cases are reported in the Taihien region, south of Great Wall. One contact case at Taiyuanfu. Dr. Edwards reports from Taihien last night that the position is improving. The authorities realise the danger. There is no news from the Chinghsui line which has not appeared in the Press. General Chiang leaves for Tatung and Fengchen to-day. Important conferences are to be held to-day at the Neiwan and foreign doctors are to be present.

the equity of their exclusion from the Settlement. The fact that they were enemy subjects at the time their vessels were taken over by the Chinese Government, places them in a different category from others of their kind, apparently has not occurred to them.

Last Sunday (says the N. O. Daily News of January 17) they obtained 24 hours' furlough with permission to visit the Settlement, and failed to return. Yesterday afternoon they appeared at 5 Sinking Road, where the enemy have some sort of relief bazaar, and when what they were seeking was not forthcoming as they are being cared for by China, they showed an inclination for further trouble, and the Police were sent for.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Barbed wire entanglements, first used on a large scale in the South African War, have been developed to enormous proportions in the present struggle in the mainstay of the German defensive with the aid of machine guns. Hundreds of thousands of miles of the stuff must have been supplied from Westphalian workshops. It came originally from America, and is said to have been invented by a young Illinois farmer who became the noted millionaire, John W. Gates, and its use spread all over the world as a "barrier" upon pastoral farms. So insistent is the demand by all the belligerents that barbed wire has nearly trebled in price. In September, 1914, it stood at 25 1/2s. a ton, but it was recently quoted at 24s. and the merchant appealed for a certificate at 22s. the market price having risen to that figure.

There are, the Marine Journal states, quite a number of fishes capable of making a noise of some sort or other. Among these are the red gurnard which will grunt loudly and indignantly when being hauled out of the sea, showing its displeasure at such a procedure. Off the Scottish coast the butterman, a fat and comfortable looking fish, is said to give a distinct hoot when taken in a net or caught on a line. A net full of these fishes produces a chorus of sharp, siren-like hoots quite startling to the uninitiated. Perhaps the most interesting of the non-male fishy tribe, however, are what are known as the singing fishes of Ceylon. This is a shellfish, or a kind of mussel, which in still weather, when the water has ebbed away from the mussel beds, can be heard producing a long, low, ditty sound.

In these days when everyone has the question of economy in fuel brought so strongly before their notice, it is of interest, say the *Electrician*, to recall the parts of California there are actually hot water systems operated by sunlight. For example, in the city of Monrovia is stated that quite half of inhabitants make use of sun-heated water. The sunbather's heat to water exposed in copper coils on the roof of a house, or other convenient position. As the temperature of the water in the coil rises circulation is set up and warmed water moves along through the coils to a storage tank, from which it is drawn as needed. The Californian coast seems to be ideal for sunshine here, but there are probably regions in the south of the United States where it might be possible.

There are not many ones being built in war-time, but are organs builders doing Mad they no other string to the, it is quite certain that my of them would have had close down. They are nearly all of them engaged in munition particularly in the construction of aeroplane parts. More that, they have received special commendation from the Ministry of Munitions. Of all trades which have turned their heads to munition-making, it is usually announced that those needed with organ-building are best of the lot in aeroplane work. That is high praise, and is a matter for congratulation on the part of the musical nation to the music trade. If it is a booming when it comes. Let those who require go to those firms who have proved to have been the greatest in national service.—*Real News*.

The University of London was the first to realise the dream of "sweet girl" by reviving, after 16 years in Convocation, to its degree upon women. It leads the way in recognising skill and scholarship in the field, and under such leadership, the University of London, which has been a pioneer in the field of higher education, is now leading the way in the recognition of women's education. The University of London, which has been a pioneer in the field of higher education, is now leading the way in the recognition of women's education. The University of London, which has been a pioneer in the field of higher education, is now leading the way in the recognition of women's education.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Royal Engineers v. Middlesex Batts.

Played on the Club Ground at 2.30 p.m. The teams were:—
 Engineers.—Rooke; Obartera, Lucas, Hopton, Smith, White, Millard, Townsend, Osborne, Todd, Pascoe.
 Middlesex.—Turner; Fawthrop, Allen; Fosse, Fawthrop, Turner, Watts, Cock, Jarvis, Towler, Walden.

Referee.—Mr. Tucker.
 The Engineers had great difficulty in putting a team in the field, no less than four reserves turning out. The first half was much in favour of the Sappers, but their shooting in front of goal left much to be desired. Townsend especially missing some fine chances given him by Osborne. At the other end, Watts put in a good shot, which was cleared. Walden forced two corners in quick succession, the last of which was put behind. Play was transferred to the other end, Osborne putting in some fine work. Half-time:—No score.

The second half was much more even, both ends being visited in turn, but the defence of each side was too good for the opposing forwards and when the whistle blew for time, neither side had scored. The Middlesex are the first team to match a point from the Sappers. It is hoped that the latter will be able to field their full team for the next match.

DIVISION 2.

Staff & Depts. v. 33rd Co. R. G. A.

Play on the Club Ground. The teams were:—
 S. & D.—Glennay; Wain, Lawrence; Townsend, Sherrard, Hosh; Sherff, Connor, Taylor, Ellarby, Kirby.
 33rd Co. R. G. A.—Gladwin; Attwood, Fereoh; Wright, Long, Nicholls; Dicks, Swan, Perkins, Downes, Hammond.

The Staff and Depts. gained two valuable points in this match yesterday, winning by two goals to one. This gives them 4th place in the League table. The Gunners opened the scoring, Hammond doing the needful after catching a rebound off the goal. Just before half-time, Ellarby put the scores level. Half-time, 1-1.

The second half was far from the standard shown in the first half, but no doubt this was due to each side being anxious to obtain the winning goal. Wright, of the Gunners, put in some very fine work. From a nice bit of passing, Kirby gave the Staff the lead, which they retained to the end. Result:—Staff and Depts, 2, 33rd Co. R. G. A., 1.

Saturday's Match.

The following players have been picked to represent the Hongkong Defence Corps in their U. S. League match with the Middlesex on Saturday the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground:—Goldenburg; Cave, McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart, Rodger; Grimmett or Wood, Pascoe, Gerrard, McTavish, Morrison. Reserves:—Railton.

Cricket Match.

The Civil Service meet the 83rd Co. R. G. A. in a friendly match on the Civil Service ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday next. They will be represented by:—Hon. C. Severn, C.M.G., (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, W. E. Dixon, D. M. Goodall, B. W. Bradbury, J. C. O. Fletcher, R. O. Witcomb, W. H. Edmond, G. M. W. Reynolds, F. J. Ling and P. T. Lumble.

Stolen Mail.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of a quantity of money. A constable said that when he asked defendant where he had got it, he replied that he had picked it up from the deck of a ship. A previous conviction was proved against him for a similar offence. His Worship fined him \$10, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

To-day's Proceedings.

At the Marine Court to-day the inquiry was continued into the alleged misconduct of Mr. G. N. Major, whilst Chief Officer of the S.S. Manapou on November 12, in taking the ship out of the hands of the master, Captain Wilson. Commander C. W. Beckwith, R. N., presided, and Commander F. Gibson (R. M. S. Tamar) Capt. W. Davison, R. N. R., Captain T. A. Mitchell and Captain R. A. Birt were also present. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared on behalf of Mr. Major, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, on behalf of Captain Wilson.

Mr. Major, questioned by several members of the Court on points of navigation, contended that during the scene on the bridge with the Captain, and also when the light of the other steamer was sighted, he did all that he could for the safety of the ship. He was being sworn at and had to protect himself at the same time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witnesses stated that when he altered the course without consulting the master he thought the ship was running into danger. He did not call the master, though he admitted that it was usual to do so. He did not make an entry in the log of the changed course. There had been no friction between him and the Captain, and he did not think it necessary to inform the Captain. He was in charge of the bridge and felt justified in doing what he did. It was not true, that at about six o'clock he batted a plot with the Chief Engineer and the second officer and arranged a system of private signals. What he did was to say that he might have to take charge of the ship and he asked them if they would obey his orders. He denied that he contemplated making, with the Chief Engineer, a mutiny.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the Chief Officer had not only admitted the two charges brought by the Captain, but had altered the course and taken charge of the ship without consulting him. Mr. Major admitted doing so, saying he was guided by the circumstances. He did what was best for the safety of the ship, and had decided that the safety of the ship depended on him.

Following further questions Mr. Alabaster said that it was evident that at 6.15 p.m. Mr. Major had arranged private signals with the Chief Engineer, that if the telegraph was rung in a certain way it would indicate that Mr. Major had taken charge of the ship. He first contemplated taking charge of the ship at about three o'clock, having regard to the master's condition.

Mr. Major admitted that what he had done was a most serious matter, but Captain Wilson was drunk at the time. He admitted leaving the bridge afterwards for a time, but he went to prevent the Captain striking him and to tell the others to come and help him. He thought he ought to send for the iron and was prepared to put the Captain in irons if he had struck him. Witness was the only other certified man on board, and had to do what he did. Had not the Captain held the rail of the bridge he would have fallen down. He thought that later the Captain was like a mad.

Questions relating to the lights that were seen and the conversation which took place between the witness and the Captain, were then asked by Mr. Alabaster.

Continuing, the witness said that through the actions of the master the ship was without a master and almost without a mate. He plotted nothing, and protested against the use of the term. He admitted saying that if he were ordered to his room he could stay there till he got back to Hongkong, but he only said that as what the Captain would do.

The enquiry has not yet concluded.

The Wanchai Affray.

An excellent series of photographs of the Wanchai Affray is on sale at Mac O'Connell's.

HONGKONG FILIPINOS.

An Appreciation of British Freedom.

The following is from the Manila Times of January 17:—
 On the 30th day of December, the Filipinos celebrated Rival Day in Hongkong as usual. The celebration was held in the house of Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, former Philippine commissioner. Dr. Tavera delivered the address of the day.

Among other things, he said:—
 "It causes me the greatest pleasure to speak of Rival in Hongkong, not only because of the fond remembrances that our hero preserved of this place, but also on account of the important part that this most hospitable British colony has played in the political history of the Filipino people."

"When, in our own country, the life and liberty of our patriots was in danger, on account of the intolerable colonial policy prevailing there, here we always found a safe and sure refuge. Because no matter where the flag of Great Britain flies, it has always carried with it, the assurance that men could live free and secure, without distinction as to colour or nationality."

"It was thus that those deported to the Marianas because of the revolution in Cavite of 1872, found refuge in Hongkong. Those Basas, Mauricios, Meantes and others who did not care to return, to lose unjustly their lives and liberties, as occurred with that unfortunate individual, Maximino Inocencio, came. Here also came Agrisaldo and his companions of Black-bats, until, as time passed, the Stars and Stripes were raised over the Philippines, and we, also, were assured of that liberty and security that caused us to envy Hongkong so much."

"Now, gentlemen, when England and her sisters, Canada, and Australia, and later her older daughter, now the United States—when these nations, of the English tongue, champions of liberty and human dignity, intervened in this great world war, we, Filipinos, have the high honour and at the same time the great satisfaction to see that our Legislature has offered our soldiers to partake in the struggle on the battlefields of Europe, side by side with and under the flag of the English peoples, for the cause of liberty and justice. For all of this I have the pleasure to express the satisfaction that I feel, to make public tribute of gratitude and sympathy to this British colony, in which we, also, those of us present, find such noble hospitality."

A TIME FOR STRONG NERVES.

Many people are worrying seriously over the high cost of living, and to all, war time, with its excitements and hysteria, is a trial to the strongest nerves. To those whose nervous systems are run down by overwork or worry, to those who are on the verge of neurasthenia, it is a time of danger.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy, therefore, for nervous breakdown is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalize the blood, and enable it to carry to the nerves the elements that they need.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for this condition, because they are non-alcoholic, and neurasthenic patients should avoid alcohol and other stimulants. These pills give strength and steady the nerves because they build up the blood, which can then do its work of invigorating the system.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has published a FREE book on nervous disorders that contains a chapter on neurasthenia. Send for a copy, addressing your card to: Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 140 Broadway, New York.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
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 AND
 CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

A SHANGHAI BRAWL.

Germans in Uniform Create a Disturbance.

The unusual sight, and one from which Shanghai has fortunately been free for some time, was to have been seen in North Szechuen Road Extension on a recent Wednesday night of two Germans in naval uniform says the N. C. Daily News. Det. Sgt. Schmidt was informed that there were some Germans fighting in the Mascot Bar, and on going there found Paul Oscar Lucas and Charles Grenlich in naval uniform fighting with other Germans. The officer was warned that Lucas was carrying a revolver and indeed, when he grappled with the man, felt something of the sort in his pocket. He retained his hold of Lucas and when the struggle was resumed in the street Lucas passed something to his companion who, threw it into an alleyway, which was subsequently searched without result.

The man were arrested in a drunken condition, and later were charged with causing a disturbance in North Szechuen Road Extension, before M. Kiesel, American Assessor, and Magistrate Yui, Lucas was also charged with damaging a red lamp to the extent of \$2, the property of the Shanghai Tramway Co., which he was alleged to have picked up and thrown to the ground.

Lucas was fined \$30, or sentenced in default to a fortnight's imprisonment, while Grenlich was fined \$10 or five days. The men were also remanded in their own recognizances in order that proceedings might be taken for unlawfully wearing the uniforms. In the meantime the Chinese military authorities are to be asked if they wish to take jurisdiction.

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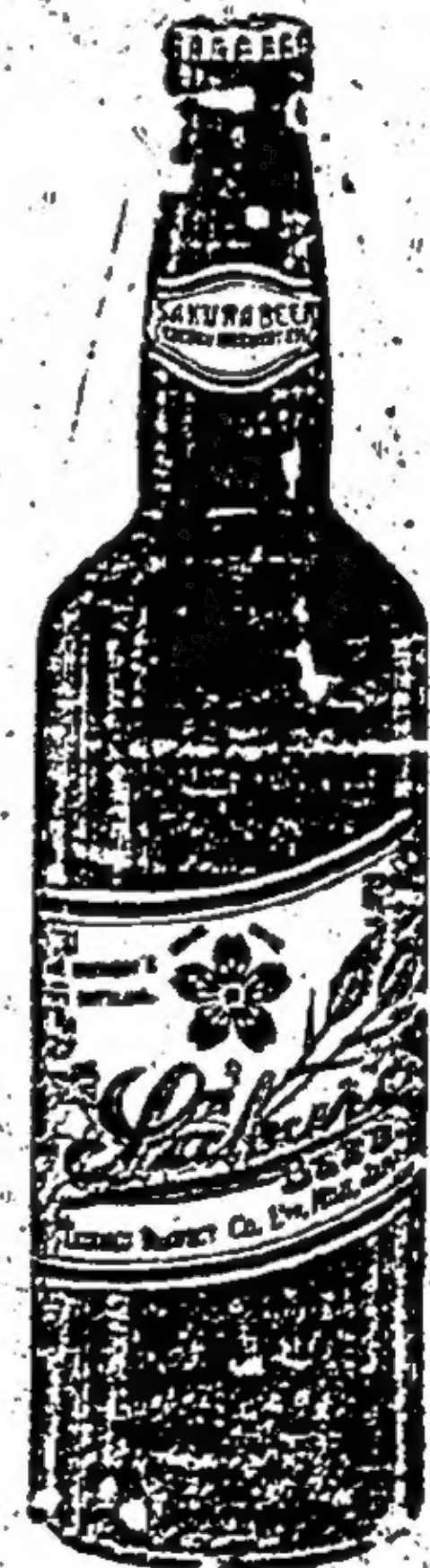
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For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Through fares are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama	S.S. Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000 Feb. at noon. S.S. Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000 Mar. at noon.	WEDNES. 13th Feb. at noon. WEDNES. 13th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe	S.S. Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000 Feb. at 11 a.m. S.S. Iryo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500 Feb. at 11 a.m. S.S. Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500 Feb. at 11 a.m. S.S. Colombo Maru Capt. Doki T. 3,000 28th Jan. MONDAY. S.S. Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000 2nd Feb. SATURDAY. S.S. Bombay Maru Capt. Tsuruta T. 8,000 25th Jan. FRIDAY. S.S. Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000 18th Jan. MONDAY.	MON. 11th Feb. at 11 a.m. WEDNES. 20th Feb. at 11 a.m. FRIDAY 15th Feb. at 11 a.m. MONDAY 28th Jan. SATURDAY 2nd Feb. FRIDAY 25th Jan. MONDAY 18th Jan.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon		
1 Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 232 & 233.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.	

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIMIZU MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERIA MARU	19,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	8th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th April
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO OBIZ, BAILEA, CALIAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: Tons: Leave Hongkong:
ANYO MARU 13,500 13th Jan.
KIYO MARU 17,500 27th Jan.
SEIYO MARU 14,000 10th Feb.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Arakan 1st Feb. S.S. Bintang
TjikembangALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCOVIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JANUARY 27 & APRIL 10, 1918.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 113, 114 & 115.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Shantung	24th Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	25th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suyang	29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	31st Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong January 23, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Tjikini	Java	24th Jan.	30th Jan.	Shanghai
Tjikmanok	Amoy	24th Jan.	28th Jan.	Jaya

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)Steamships: Captain Leaving:
Haihong... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 23rd Jan., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 25th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sun. 27th Jan. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taisang	Sun. 27th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Thur. 31st Jan. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, calling at Singapore and Penang.

Steamers from Calcutta proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when independent of cargo.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

HENTIAN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Hentian, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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Representatives and Agents in all parts of the Commercial World.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Taku Bar.

Notice is given that the lights on the Taku Bar outer leading marks, the Taku Bar inner leading marks, and the river mouth leading marks, have been discontinued temporarily from the 3rd January, 1918. Due notice will be issued when these lights are again to be exhibited.

Merchantmen Versus Submarines.

An Italian steamer was recently torpedoed in the Atlantic by a big submarine which carried four guns, but counter-attacked and put the submarine to flight. Another steamer which was attacked off Cyrenaica smartly eluded the torpedo, and then chased and hit the enemy submarine, which is believed to have been destroyed.

Vessels to be Retained.

The retention for the greater merchant marine fleet of the United States after the war, of British, Norwegian and other foreign ships commandeered while under construction in the United States yard, has been announced by the Shipping Board in its first annual report to Congress. In the mobilisation of man power to build the Government's enormous emergency cargo fleet, ship workers' recruiting centres will be established, the report stated. The training of 75,000 more ship builders and thousands of officers to man the merchant fleet is already well under way. The number of vessels requisitioned and under contract on October 31, the board reported, was 1,151 of 6,758,708 total tonnage.

Japan's Subsidised Services.

According to Shipping and Engineering the Japanese Department of Communications has concluded contracts with the principal steamship companies for ocean services for two years, commencing January 1, 1918, as follows:—European Service—Nippon Yusen Kaisha to receive subsidy of ¥1,689,850 for 1918 and of ¥2,579,670 for 1919. North American Services (Puget Sound and San Francisco)—Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha to receive a total of ¥2,629,915 for 1918 and ¥2,509,167 for 1919. South American Service—Toyo Kisen Kaisha to receive ¥284,853 for 1918 and ¥289,350 for 1919. Australian Service—Nippon Yusen Kaisha to receive ¥1,689,470 for 1918 and ¥1,834,87 for 1919.

China Coast Shipping Gazette.

Mr. E. Werner, second officer, Kuling, has gone second officer, Kiangfoo; Mr. J. Kimes, acting master, Kiangfoo, has gone chief officer, same ship; Captain J. Johannessen, acting master, Kiangyang, has gone acting master, Kiangfoo; Captain W. Melwain, from leave, has gone master, Kiangyang; Mr. J. Bremer, Hansen, chief officer, Kiangfoo, has gone chief officer, Feiching; Mr. A. R. C. Newburgh, chief officer, Hsinchong, has gone chief officer, Taisuh; Mr. N. C. Olsen, chief officer, Taisuh, has gone chief officer, Hsinchong; Mr. E. G. Albers, second officer, Taisuh, has gone second officer, Hsinchong; Captain Barkus, from reserve, has gone master, Hoihow; Mr. A. V. Harrison, acting master, Hoihow, has gone chief officer, Sinkiang; Mr. R. F. Sheel, chief officer, Sinkiang, is on leave.—Shipping and Engineering.

N.Y.K. Officers and War Risks.

According to Japanese journals the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, owing to representations made by the officers in its employ, has announced a revision of the allowances given to the families of officers and seamen who have lost their lives during voyages to Europe as a result of incidents of war. Hitherto the family of a Captain or Chief Engineer who lost his life in such circumstances was given a sum equal to his salary for 75 months. In future, however, the family of a Captain will be paid ¥3,000, that of first or second officer or engineers ¥2,000, and third officer, engineer, purser, doctor, etc., ¥1,000. The family of a seaman will be given a sum varying from ¥2,000 to ¥3,000 according to his length of service. In short, the family of a Captain who is killed as an incident of war will receive altogether something like £20,000.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "JACOB"
will leave on or about 25th January.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "VAN WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 6th February.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Hongkong, 8th Jan., 1918. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson Miss A G Lauritzen Mr & Mrs
Archibut Geo S O
Abraham D
Schannan C O
Mead Miss
Birrell J D
Baring J H
Basing Mrs Z
Boswell Mr & Mrs A
Bell O D J
Baxter Mr & Mrs H
Browne W G
Belcher Mr & Mrs
Branch Capt & Mrs
Baxter Capt J
Burns N
Buckland Mr & Mrs
H R
Brown R H
Brumman J
Bentley J B
Berry J P de
Carpenter Mr & Mrs
E V
Carpenter Miss
Caldwell L A
Cole Plunkett Mrs
S E
Courtney J D
Clarke Miss M
Coote J H
Davis Mrs F E
Davidson Mr & Mrs
J L
Emsall Miss H
Enticknap Mr & Mrs
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Fincher H C
Gray J
Gardner M
Goulbourn V
Hicks A
Hall Mr & Mrs
Hope L
Hogeworth W E
Hodgson Mr & Mrs
P
Hall Capt T P
Hodgins Mrs A E
Hemphill Mr & Mrs
W A
Hooper A Shalton
Harper G
Holson E F
Innes Capt & Mrs
Jolley Mrs M
Joseph E M
Jones Mrs E B
Kay Dr F T
Kino Mr & Mrs T H
Kalkreuth N O
Kraus H L
Lassen Capt T L
Liddle G
Lodin G
Longfield S
Lavalley G Gildin

CARLTON HOTEL.

Abney J A
Byrnes F J
O'Neil Mr & Mrs
Cameroon Mrs F
Child J
O'Neil Mr & Mrs D
O'Neill B
Flaherty F E
Hartley Mr & Mrs
Franklin Miss S
Fotheringham Miss
S L
Eversall E M
Fotheringham E O
Fotheringham E
Fotheringham V

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R
Ager Dr & Mrs
Barnard G
Budge W
Burbury E A
Chung Mr & Mrs T S
Colebrook E
Corcoran D
Culhane T B
Crookston J
Crookston Miss
Donaldson R A
Finlayson
Fitz J
Gilles E J
Gilling J O
Gregory Mr & Mrs
Hammer Mr & Mrs
Haywood G B
Hoy A W T
Tait A L
Jackson Mr & Mrs
Wm
James B
Kincaid P B
Kilbee Mrs L

PEAK HOTEL.

Blair Mrs D E
Breakspear Mr & Mrs
Mrs O T
Cary Mr & Mrs F W
Carter Mr & Mrs
A A
Cortwright Mr & Mrs
Mrs H A
Dowling Mr & Mrs
Mrs H B L
Douglas Capt & Mrs
Evans B
Elmore Mrs
Fuller Denman
Gavlick Mrs
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Hartley Mr & Mrs
Hartley Mr & Mrs J
Harley Mr & Mrs J
Johnson F B
Jomkhuu Mr & Mrs
Mrs J J
Koch Dr & Mrs
Lammert Mr & Mrs
Litt Mrs
Mattingly R F
Macaulay Capt & Mrs
Mrs H M O
Mrs M V
McLochlan Mr & Mrs
Mrs L D
Nightingale Mr & Mrs
Mrs G F
Perkins T L
Roberts Mr & Mrs
W E
Russell Mr & Mrs E
Smith Findlay Mr
& Mrs A
Skinner Miss
Star A W van de
Spiers A W F
Stead Mrs A
Steele Mrs J J
Sallis K
Sheldrop R D
Stork A
Sylv A Z
Shalton Capt W
Templeton G P
Thompson F G
Tyson Capt F N
Thompson Mrs R E
Tienhoven P G van
Touler Geo F
Vollenweider H J
Wilmer Capt & Mrs
Wm

KINGSLEY HOTEL.

Buchan R
Capleton D E
Capleton Vice Consul
& Mrs A E
Cordogan J H
Dillon Capt & Mrs
J M
Dunbar L
Fikins Miss D
Forbes A
Haskett G H
Kearney Dr Thomas
Knight Dr & Mrs F
L
Loren Mr & Mrs W
Parrington Dr & Mrs
Mrs T B

GRAND HOTEL.

Anderson O
Blair Mr & Mrs
F F
Bauman A
Cook T
Duffield H O
Gave Mrs O B
Henderson O T
Hind Mr & Mrs M
Knox J
Knox O
Knox Mrs M

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	25, Jan.
Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	B. S. S.	25, Jan.
Shanghai and Kobe	Yingchow	J. M. Co.	27, Jan.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingang	J. M. Co.	27, Jan.
Haiphong	Taishan	N. Y. K.	27, Jan.
Shanghai and Kobe	Tanbin M.	N. Y. K.	28, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Columbo M.	N. Y. K.	28, Jan.
Java	Himanook	J.C.J. L.	28, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Latong	D. L. Co.	29, Jan.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. S. S.	29, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	30, Jan.
Java and Singapore	Willis	J.C.J. L.	31, Jan.
Shanghai	Koonshing	J. M. Co.	31, Jan.
Manila	Sinkiang	B. S. S.	1, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	1, Feb.
Java and Singapore	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	2, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Rembrat	J.C.J. L.	9, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamp M.	N. Y. K.	11, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tanoo M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Java and Singapore	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Feb.
Java and Singapore	Goentoe	J.C.J. L.	23, Feb.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	9, Mar.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SAILINGS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

End of January.

Middle of February.

For FREIGHT and general information apply to—

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE,
THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

NOTICE.

MILD STEEL PIPES.
GALVANISED PRESSURE TANKS FOR AIR.

AIR PRESSURE PUMPS.

PAINTS.

WHITE METAL.

BOLINDER ENGINES AND PARTS.

In stock.

Estimates given and contracts undertaken for
machinery for all purposes.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI COSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUYASE, KISHI-
DAKE, YOSHINO, HOJO, NAWA-
TADA, SAIG, KANADA, SHINHEI,
KAWABATA, SAKAI, and OYUBA.

Collectors.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.
HEAD OFFICE—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTSU, MURAH, HAKODATE,
KOBAYASHI, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBOGA, VLADI-
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIRY, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAMBURG, OXFORD and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—(WASAKI),
Codes: AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

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CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNBO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.B.
BROWN, MCARDLE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10, 11, PRINCE STREET.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on January 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of December.

	1917.	1918.
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of December.

	1917.	1918.
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of December.

	1917.	1918.
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00
Tyran	100.00	100.00

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer
"KEEMUN,"

are hereby notified that the Car. o
will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon where it will
lie at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 21st
January.

Optional cargo will be landed
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godowns and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
28th January, will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 11th
February, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January 1918.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Consignees of Cargo from
EUROPE per the Company's
steamer,

"ATSUTA MARU,"

are hereby notified that as this
steamer had an outbreak of fire
on board on 4th December 1917,
on her way from England to the
East, it has been decided that
the damage sustained and the
expenditure incurred therefrom
shall form a subject for General
Average contribution. Consignees
are therefore requested to sign
Average Bond at this office and to
fill in Valuation Forms which
may be supplied upon applica-
tion, as well as to pay to the ship's
agents a deposit, per centage of
which shall be fixed later, before
taking delivery of their goods, on
ship's arrival here on Monday,
the 21st instant.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS.

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel

having arrived from above
mentioned ports. Consignees
of cargo are hereby informed
that their cargo is be-
ing landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignee's Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports &
Exports Hongkong before bill of
lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the Go-
downs where they will be ex-
amined on Tuesday Jan., 29th
1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after January, 31st
1918, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1918.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Brown E K

McClure Mr & Mrs

W G

Midwood Mrs S

Rogers O E

Rogers Miss M

Smith Mrs E E

Smith J C

Underhill G R

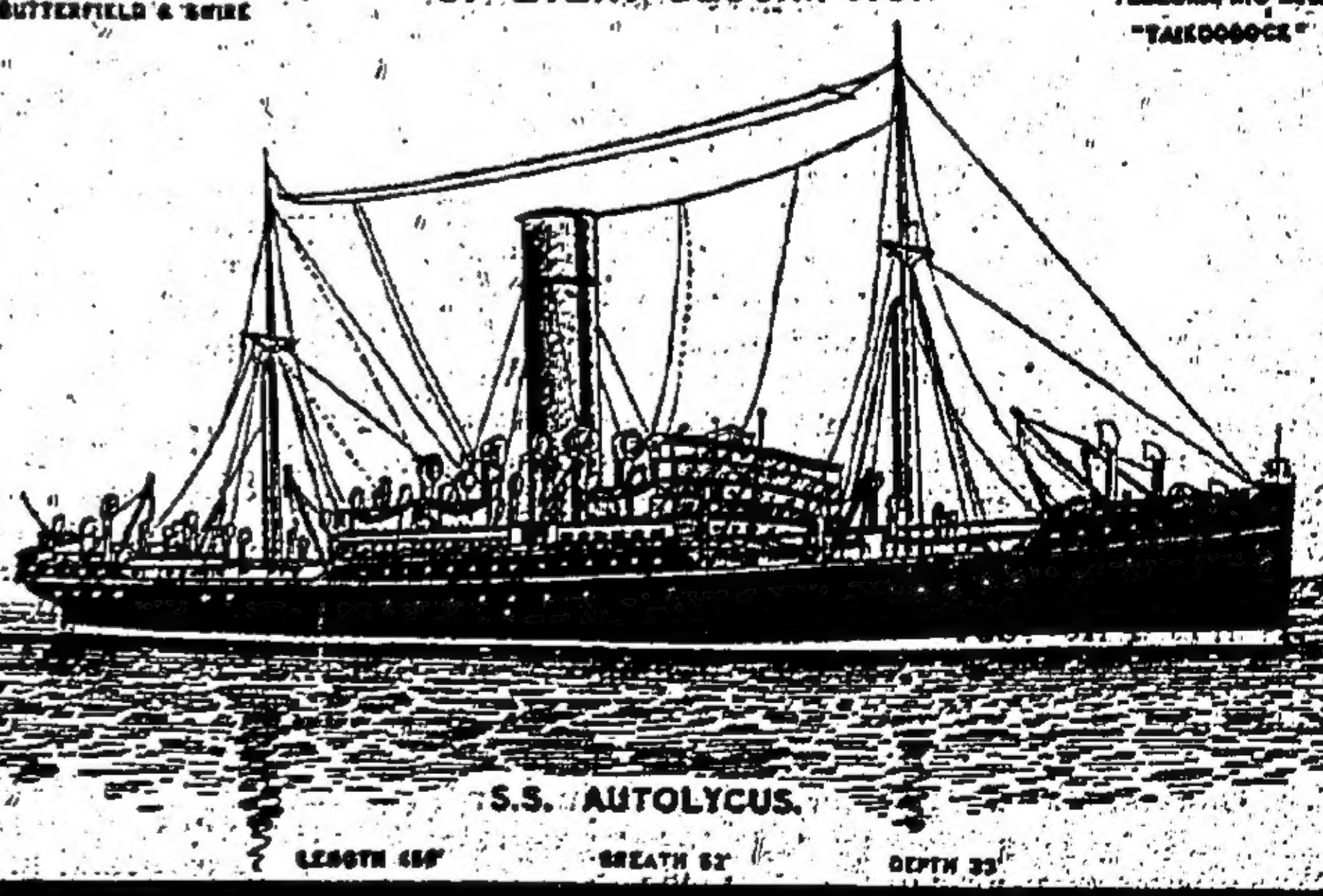
White Mr & Mrs A

Zehm Mrs M A

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong's Emporium
and Exporters

The Largest Modern Dept.
Store in the East.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST
IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TELEPHONE 1967 and 1968

LOSS OF THE LAERTES.

Warrimoo's Captain Severely Reprimanded.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry held with regard to the collision between the British steamships Warrimoo and Laertes on December 15 was delivered in the Marine Court yesterday afternoon, says the Straits Times of January 16. The Court was formed of Mr. Ralph Scott, district judge, as president, Lieut. Omden, B.A. Ostor, B.N., (Master Attendant), Capt. E.H. Gibson and Capt. E.A. Shepherd (pilot). The Deputy Public Prosecutor (Mr. A.V. Brown) conducted the inquiry, Mr. Clement Everitt was for the owners of the Warrimoo and the Hon. Mr. F.M. Elliot for the captain, Mr. M.J. Upton; was for the owners of the Laertes and the Hon. Mr. C.L. Carver for the captain, and Mr. C.E. Smith-Marriott was for the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

The collision occurred about 2 a.m. on December 15 near the Brothers Lights in the Straits of Malacca, and as a result the Laertes was sunk. The findings of the court on the questions put were as follows:—

1. (i) The Warrimoo was properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Saigon on December 12.

(ii) The Laertes was properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Penang on December 13.

2. The Warrimoo and the Laertes carried their proper complement of officers as required by law.

3. A proper look-out was kept on board both the Warrimoo and the Laertes, but that on board the Warrimoo does not appear to have been as good as it ought to have been.

4. Proper navigation lights were exhibited by both vessels, but it is possible that the Warrimoo's red light may have been partly obscured by the life rafting lashed aboard, or anything which may have been placed on them, for example, coiled ropes, etc.

5. The Laertes sighted the Warrimoo 20 or 25 minutes before the collision, and the Warrimoo sighted the Laertes about 15 minutes before the collision.

6. Proper steps were not taken on board the Warrimoo by the officer in charge of the watch to ensure safe navigation. The officer in charge of the Laertes acted properly in altering course to port, but should not have given the whistle signals at the time he did.

7. (i) The vessels were not meeting on, or nearly on, within the meaning of article 18 of the Collision Regulations.

(ii) The vessels were not crossing vessels within the meaning of article 19; they were passing vessels on opposite courses.

8. The collision occurred at 2 a.m., as fixed by the engine room clock of the Warrimoo.

9. It is unknown how long after the collision the Laertes foundered.

10. One deck passenger was killed on board the Warrimoo as a result of the collision, but no blame attaches to anyone for this.

11. The master of the Warrimoo rendered assistance to the Laertes as required by section 423 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

12. (i) The stern and bows of the Warrimoo were badly damaged.

(ii) The Laertes was a total loss.

13. The collision was caused by the wrongful act of the master of the Warrimoo in porting his helm.

14. The Court severely reprimanded the master of the Warrimoo, but has not dealt with his certificate.

There was no necessity to consider the question with reference to the master of the Laertes.

15. The assessors' fees are to be paid by the Government. The question of any other costs is reserved for argument if any of the parties desire to raise it.

The President proceeded to read an annex to these findings, reviewing the evidence in detail and giving the opinions of the Court on various matters raised therein and guiding them in their findings. It was stated that a few minutes before the collision the ships were green to the Laertes.

THE WANCHAI TRAGEDY.

A Chinese Constable Succumbs to Injuries.

Another of the unfortunate Chinese constables shot in the Green Street affair has succumbed to his injuries. This is P.C. 29, Kwong Sang, who was shot in the stomach. He was one of the search party and was found in the same room where Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke were killed, hiding under the bed.

St. Paul's College.

The prize distribution at St. Paul's College, arranged for Saturday evening, has been postponed. The breaking-up concert will be held as usual.

green, and on continuing courses would have gone clear, but one of them suddenly showed the other her red and green lights. The master of the Laertes, Capt. Jenkyns, was at liberty to alter his course to port three degrees and should have signalled the change with two blasts at the time he did so, but in signalling after he had steamed on his new course, without further change of course, he was giving misleading information to the other ship; neither of these signals, however, appeared to have been heard, and even if heard were not contributory factors to the accident. The master of the Warrimoo should not have ported his helm. It was suggested that Capt. Benfield might have gone off the bridge temporarily. Without going as far as that, the Court considered that he might not have been on the alert as officer of the watch if his first intimation of the near proximity of another ship was the report from the look-out. He had, however, only one officer, and had been on duty practically since 6.15 the previous evening; he had finished that position of his run necessitating careful navigation, up to the Brothers, and after passing them had a clear run before him. Under those circumstances he might have relaxed his attention. That could account for the presence of the look-out man on the bridge and the statement that he was pacing backwards. It was therefore possible that being called hastily and seeing a ship's lights close on him, he gave the order to port before he realised what the position really was.

Under ordinary circumstances the certificate of the master of the Warrimoo would have been dealt with without the least hesitation. The three assessors, however, were unanimously of the opinion that his certificate should not be suspended. They considered that under the present conditions that action was not advisable. They were also of the opinion that though the ship had on board the minimum number of certificated officers required by law, in view of the long voyage which the Warrimoo was making and so on, two certificated officers were inadequate, and too much extra work and responsibility were thrown on the master and the chief officer. They pointed out also that though the legal minimum of officers was on board, the actual practice until recently had been for ships taking even shorter voyages to carry a greater complement of officers.

Mr. Everitt, on this point, said that the ship had been carrying two more officers, but one broke a leg and one left the ship in Saigon. Instructions were wired down here to get a man, and one was to have joined at Colombo, and was still waiting there. The circumstances at the time of the accident were therefore quite abnormal.

The President said that no reflection on the owners was intended in what he had said.

As to the costs, Mr. Carver said that as the assessors' fees were to be paid by the Crown, there were no other costs in question.

In this the other counsel agreed. We understand that the Court also decided to expunge the evidence of the Chief Officer of the Laertes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

REVOLVER INSTRUCTION.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—It is an amazing fact—made more so by the recent sad happenings in Wanchai—that revolver instruction is not included in the training of the Special Police Reserve. Military drill there is in plenty, and once a year a pilgrimage is made to Stonecutters, where much useful ammunition, time and patience is used, all to no purpose.

In recent lectures to the Reserve, the older diets has been: "If you are called upon to use a revolver it must only be in self-defence, and then you should aim at the culprit's legs."

My object in writing this is not to throw ridicule on any part of the Reserve's training, but to suggest that in omitting instruction in the use of a revolver, a serious lapse has occurred. The procedure is for a Special to report for duty at one or other of specified stations. He is given a belt to which he attaches a revolver in a case. Whether the weapon is loaded, obsolete or otherwise, or of what pattern, is unknown to him. It may be argued that no instruction in the use of a revolver is necessary and that in any case members of the Reserve are not likely to be called upon to undertake such work as ended the lives of brave men the other day.

The first may be true, but the latter, if an argument, is absurd. It should be remembered that many of the sections patrolled embrace evil-smelling slums and rookeries that are as dark and overcrowded as Hades: that a P.C. may be called upon to investigate anything and everything and that even in dispersing a crowd which is an obstruction he is virtually in danger.

This undoubted fact also prompts the suggestion that the Reserve should be weeded of those of its members who, though full of enthusiasm are yet young in years.

Yours, etc.,

G. C.

Hongkong, 24th Jan. 1918.

HOCKEY NOTES.

The list of fixtures for the United Services Hockey League (Shield Competition) has now been arranged. All matches are to be played on Happy Valley ground on Mondays and Fridays, time of play being to be arranged by the Secretary (Lieut. Jones) according to time of year. The teams which have entered are 88th Coy. R.G.A., 87th Coy. R.G.A., 83rd Coy. R.G.A., R.E. Navy, and H.K.D.O., and return matches are to be played. In the event of two teams tying, another match is to be played for a decision.

Up-to-date H.K.D.O. has met 83rd Coy. R.G.A. winning by 3 goals to 1 and 88th Coy. R.G.A. has met the Navy winning by 1 goal to nil. Tomorrow, 88th Coy. R.G.A., the holders of the shield, meet H.K.D.O., the runner-up last year, and a good game should result. The Defence Corps have lost several players, but as they are only running one team this year, ought to be quite strong. The 88th Co. R.G.A. have lost four of their forwards, but their last year's defence is still intact. The Navy turned out a much stronger team than usual in their first game and it is hoped they will be able to keep it together. If they can do so, they should do well in the League.

The 87th Coy. R.G.A. have had difficulty in getting together a team and have had to cancel their first two matches. However, it is hoped they will yet be able to avoid withdrawing from the League. The R.E.s have not been seen out yet, but both they and 83rd Coy. R.G.A. hope to give a good account of themselves.

THE GERMAN WAR-DEBT.

(By Victor MacClure.)

Some of the combatants in this war argue that, since it is for posterity we fight, posterity ought to foot the bill. The Germans claim to be fully convinced that they are fighting for the benefit of generations to come. Whether they are justified in that conviction or not is a contestable matter, but they are so firm in their conviction that they have determined "perhaps more than any of the combatants that posterity shall liquidate the debt the country incurs in this conflict."

Britain has borne to a surprising degree the cost of the war by putting stiff taxes on the present generation. To instance only one tax, there is the one of 25 per cent. on incomes over a certain sum.

Germany, on the other hand, has raised towards war expenditure hardly a penny by taxation. All she has spent on the prosecution of her unsuccessful war has been got from a timey structure of loan upon loan. Before the war, her taxation was insufficient to meet her peacetime expenditure and since the coming of war she has increased her taxes only to meet the deficit on an imaginary peace budget.

The loans raised by the Germans demand payment in interest—according to the estimates given in the Reichstag on 27th February 1917—of 4,000 millions of marks annually, and a paying-off of the capital at the rate of 1,000 millions besides. The German war credits, already voted by the autumn of this year, amount on the German showing to somewhere about 105,000 millions of marks.

According to the budget of 1914, there accrued to the state 1,800 millions of marks by taxation and in February of this year it was said in the Reichstag that there had been an increase since the beginning of hostilities of 1,400 millions of marks. Count von Westarp declared during the budget debate in February that it was necessary to double that sum even to meet the interest of the War Credits. That did not allow for the ordinary state expenditure, nor did it take into consideration the cost of reconstructing the mercantile marine, the building up of industries closed down by the war, the paying of pensions to the disabled and the widows and children of the dead, the re-establishment of East Prussia on a pre-war basis, and the hundred and one losses that will have to be faced after the war.

The estimate of Count von Westarp in the Reichstag was that in Germany taxation would have to be multiplied four times, if not five. The Count based on this estimate an argument that indemnities were necessary from the enemies of Germany and that it was essential she should hold all occupied land specially the coal and iron bearing parts of Belgium and France. With that phase of his argument it is not necessary to deal. No one but the most hide-bound Junker in Germany believes in the indemnity doctrine. The ordinary German shows signs of wishing he could get out of the war on a basis of the *status quo ante bellum*. But Count von Westarp's estimate is valuable in so far as it gives the outside world a notion of what stares Germany in the face.

In February of this year the German Treasury would dearly have liked to increase the taxation, but it was not possible to do so, inasmuch that the people already had to pay more than they were really able. The new taxation introduced then was on coal and transport—a very weakening form of taxation which had not the faintest hope of surviving the war, since it would merely cripple the reviving industries. There was also the increase of 20 per cent. in the war-profits tax which would bring to the state 430 millions of marks—another tax which would dispirit the war.

Not taking into consideration the Credits passed in February, there already was in April the

CHINA'S SQUABBLES.

Some Japanese Press Opinions.

Tokyo, January 17.—An interesting discussion has arisen in the Japanese press through the publication in the Jiji of a special article entitled "My view on China" which is contributed by a "high diplomat." The purpose of the article evidently is to show that it would be folly to support the Southern revolutionary element because the Northerners are always the more powerful and able to control the country.

It points out that the suppression of the first and second revolutions and the movement for the restoration of a monarchy were all carried out by the Northerners, and it asserts that General Tuan Chi-jai is at present the most powerful man in China.

The Asahi, controverting these statements, attacks the writer, saying that it has no doubt that he is a high Government official and his purpose is easily to be understood. The Asahi says that the article gives evidence of a complete misunderstanding of the situation in China, the newspaper maintaining that General Tuan Chi-jai and the Northern militarists have demonstrated their weakness and failure.

Dr. Terao, who is considered a high authority on Chinese matters, in articles in the Jiji and Asahi, contradicts the "high diplomat." He says that Japan would be making a very serious error if she put all her eggs in one Northern basket.—Reuter.

current interest to be paid on war-debt to the amount of 3,250 millions of marks. Several votes of 1918 accounted for 800 millions of that sum. The coal and transport tax was estimated to produce 815 millions, which together with assured receipts brought a total of 1,420 millions to be set against the interest sum of 3,250 millions; leaving 1,830 millions to be faced. Deducting the excess profits tax increase, 430 millions, left 1,400 millions of marks of current interest to be paid off.

The transport and coal tax and the increase on the excess profits tax cannot be called real taxation. They are simply discounts on the Government's war expenditure and at most a poor palliation of the disease at the root of German finances.

The first war-profits tax, submitted to the Reichstag by Helfferich in March, 1916, was earmarked, not for the redemption of deficits left uncovered up to the conclusion of the war, but for the purpose of paying off debt after the war. Although there was a deficit at the end of 1915, Helfferich would neither use the war-profits tax nor introduce a loan to meet it. By this precedent and his declaration that to meet a deficit from loan was unsound finance, he harnessed the successor, Count Roedern, to the principles he expressed. Count Roedern was therefore unable to use his richest source of revenue for present purposes, but had to hark about for other means of raising money. He found them in the coal and transport taxes. (Vide George Barnard in "Plutus"; February 1917).

Dr. Weinmar in the Reichstag definitely assumed that the amount received from the excess war-profits tax would be set against the debt of current interest. Next morning a financial expert assumed that it would be earmarked for the payment of capital debt after the war on an established precedent. All of which creates an impression of obscurity to the outside observer.

The whole truth of the matter is that Germany is faced with ever increasing debt, of which her revenue cannot pay even the interest, let alone capital. She originally staked her future upon speedy victory and huge indemnities from conquered countries. "It is after the war that the great retribution will come, when Germany is left to struggle with a burden of debt, artificially increased by its own methods of finance, for which no effective provision has been made."—The Economist, August 1917.

THE BREAD RATION.

Some Interesting Facts.

The normal allowance of bread for the soldier at the front is 1 lb., whilst at home he gets slightly less. Until recently it reached him in the form of a 2 lb. loaf, officially known as the "Coburg" to which were attributed the merits of "popularity with the soldier" and ability to stand "a fair amount of knocking about."

War conditions, however, have modified the methods of army bakers, and the "Coburg" has succumbed to more conventional patterns, and is seen no more. War conditions have modified, too, the flour from which the loaves are baked. Formerly a pure wheat flour, it is now adulterated with a mixture of maize and other grain, in the same manner as that consumed by the civil population. Bye bread, however, with which the soldiers of at least one continental army are content, finds no place in the dietary of British troops, who that reflect the prejudice of their race in favour of white bread.

The Army has always baked its own bread. Its bakeries, which are in the hands of the Army Service Corps, are situated at convenient centres in England and on lines of communication in France. One of these bakeries, at a big supply depot near London, bakes 50,000 loaves per day. The dough is mixed in two machines, each of which mixes sufficient for 364 loaves. There are 20 ovens, each of which can bake 360 loaves in forty-five minutes. These ovens are never idle for a moment for the bakery is working night and day, half the loaves being baked by the day shift, and half by the night shift. Normally this bakery is making bread for 100,000 men, but at one period during 1915, it was supplying 150,000 men with 75,000 loaves daily.

In France the bakeries are organised on a still larger scale. At a certain bakery, in a base port, 300,000 loaves are baked every day. The flour is brought direct from Canada or America, and stored at the bakery. When the loaves are baked they are kept 24 hours; for new bread would never stand the journey to the front, and then packed in sacks, and sent up with other rations to the troops in the forward areas.

At no period of the war have the bakers of the Army Service Corps been unable to cope with the Army's demand for bread. The system of supply from Central Depots has proved itself capable of ready expansion, and though in the early days of the war, orders for bread were placed with contractors, such arrangements were only of a temporary character, and soon gave place to the system of the Army bakeries, in which flour bought by the Army Contracts Department was baked. As the Army consumes several million loaves per week, it can easily be understood that the task of the Army's bakers is thus no light one.

Before the war, the Contracts Department at the War Office bought the flour required for the Army's bread in the open markets in England. Fourteen months' experience, however, showed that better results could be obtained by purchasing flour in the Canadian markets and importing direct to the base ports in France. Accordingly, with the assistance of the Canadian Government, arrangements were made to put such a system into effect. The Canadian Pacific Railway acted as our purchasing agents, and direct shipments to France of Canadian flour, milled in Canada from Canadian wheat, have been made continuously since the autumn of 1915. Large quantities of flour, however, continue to be made in England, of the wheat and the amount of but here there was no necessity for a direct supply of flour available in the immediate vicinity of the front. Since October 1916, the Government has placed the control of the whole of the grain supplies of land

the country in the hands of a specially appointed Commission. The Commissioners undertake to purchase, for the use of Great Britain and her Allies, the surplus of the whole of the world's production of wheat. They also exercise control over the English flour-mills, supplying them with grain, and regulating the distribution of flour to meet the needs of the army and the civil population. In this way the Army continues to purchase flour in the English markets much as it did before the War, whilst at the same time drawing additional supplies for the troops at the front direct from the Canadian markets.

Canada and the United States have supplied most of the extra required by our armies, whilst some has also been sent from Australia, but difficulties of transport have prevented us from taking a full advantage of the Australian crops. Wheat for the armies in Egypt and at Salonika has been brought from India, and France and Italy have also drawn supplies from this source.

During the first eighteen months of the war the Army had consumed nearly a thousand million pounds of wheat. At present a million soldiers are consuming between seven and ten million pounds of flour per week, which represents the crop of 14-16 square miles of wheat fields. When further it is taken into consideration that supplies from Russia, one of the principal exporting countries, have been almost entirely cut off, it can easily be understood that the situation calls for the most stringent measures of control.

It is not always possible to supply the troops in the field with bread, nor would it be advisable for bread to form the staple item of the Army's ration, unless some less perishable alternative were also provided. Such an alternative is supplied by biscuits. If, for any reason, it is found impossible to supply the full allowance of bread, biscuits are substituted, and the bread ration may thus consist partly of bread, and partly of biscuits. Biscuits too, form a part of the emergency ration, which every soldier carries, and tins of biscuits are often kept in the front line trench systems, to be used on occasions when the regular supplies of food may not be forthcoming.

Army biscuits are flat, square and hard, and their toughness at first gained for them, no small notoriety. They are softer now than they used to be, but at the same time, they need to be hard, for they are intended for use on abnormal occasions, and must be able to withstand abnormal conditions, in the haversack on the pack.

Biscuits unlike bread, are manufactured by private contractors. When the war began, six firms made biscuits for the War Office, but nearly all biscuit manufacturing firms have since taken up the work. Raw materials are supplied to them, and the contract rates are regulated to secure a price to the Government and a fair profit to the manufacturer. The biscuits are packed in tin canisters, holding 15 to 25 pounds, and the empty canisters, for which a variety of uses have been found, form one of the most familiar objects in the trenches. Two million pounds of biscuits go to France every week, and during the first twenty months of the war alone, over two hundred million pounds were delivered to the Government by the biscuit manufacturers.

How far will a bee fly a day? This is a mooted question. Very often bees will not go further than a few hundred yards from the hive. If there is plenty of flora available in a short distance they will not go any further than is necessary. It quite frequently happens that bees don't go more than half a mile, but it is not uncommon for them to go two or three miles. Much depends on the lay of the land, the direction of the wind, and the amount of but here there was no necessity for a direct supply of flour available in the immediate vicinity of the front. Since October 1916, the Government has placed the control of the whole of the grain supplies of land

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Coal £24 A Ton.

Mr. Houston has given notice to ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller a question, the object of which is to ascertain why British coal sent to Italy should there cost the private consumer £24 per ton, or thereabouts.

Hankow Exports.

For the week ended January 9, the weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce reports:—The produce market continues very quiet, and with the exception of cotton, rather on the weak side. There is very little business passing. Demand from Italy for tallow and hides remains good, but America is still unwilling to pay the present China market equivalent. Cotton is very firm owing to the smallness of supplies arriving. Tallow is firm, but not many purchases have been reported. Supplies of goatskins are not very plentiful, but current rates of exchange and quotations from America should have the effect of reducing prices considerably.

Russian Commercial Treaty Ended.

The following Foreign Office announcement appeared in a recent issue of the "London Gazette":—His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd has received from the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs a Note dated October 24th last, stating that economic conditions arising out of the war compel the Russian Government to take into consideration the revision of their existing Commercial Treaties. They therefore denounce the Commercial Treaty between the United Kingdom and Russia of January 12th, 1859; the Treaty will accordingly be terminated on October 24th, 1918. The notice of denunciation is accompanied by the statement that the Russian Government will be ready to come to an agreement with His Majesty's Government in order that no inconvenience may be caused by the period of transition.

Hankow Piece Goods.

The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular for January 9 says:—There is no change to report in the existing dull condition of this market. Money continues tight and consequently clearances are poor and uncertain. New business has been done in both Shanghai cloths and yarn for shipment after China New Year by those dealers who foresee that a rise in prices must take place soon, which is a sign of growing confidence. Local prices for both yarn and piece goods remain quite strong and with an upward tendency. A few hundred bales of Japanese yarns have changed hands at from Tls. 147 to Tls. 149, and sales of about the same quantity of Japanese 8½ lb and 10 lb shirtings and jeans at slightly advanced prices have also been reported. Interior markets are all very short of supplies, but no business of appreciable proportions can be looked for until the political situation has been straightened out.

British and U. S. Spindles.

Some time after the outbreak of the war it became very difficult or practically impossible to import British spindles into Japan, even under contracts previously concluded, and some Japanese spinners gave orders to the United States. Fears are now expressed, however, that American spindles cannot be used profitably in this country. It is estimated that the spindles so far ordered by Japanese spinners from the United States since the beginning of 1916 number 280,000. Formerly American spindles were not in general use, the reason being the unavailability both in price and quality as compared with the British product. The Osaka Mouseline Company was the first to send an order to the United States. It ordered 30,000 spindles in the early part of 1916, and the example was soon followed by other spinners, who ordered a total of 250,000 spindles during last year. At that time cotton yarn was booming, and it was calculated that with the high prices then obtaining it would pay to use American spindles. The boom, however, has since collapsed, and though the market has been improving, it is not considered that the cotton yarn business will enjoy for any length of time such prosperity as was seen in June

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The Real Problem.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—Alsace-Lorraine is more than a question of politics and sentiment, though it is that first of all. It is also a many-sided problem of international and competitive industry. In the current number of *Sporting Journal*, a privately circulated City magazine, I have developed this aspect of it at length. Here I can do little more than summarise the issues in a broad outline. It is of the first importance that they should be understood by the British people, as well as in White-hall.

When Moltke in 1871 insisted upon, and Bismarck against his better judgment assented to, the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, the main thought in their minds was that of securing a strategic frontier. They secured, though they did not know it at the time, something that has proved the base on which Germany has built up her towering fabric of prosperity and power, something without which Germany could not have begun this war, or could not have waged it for six months.

They secured the largest deposit of iron ore in Europe, and the second largest in the world. The soil of the lost provinces has made Germany's fortune. She has derived from it her metallurgical ascendancy, the motive power for her industries, her wealth, and, as a consequence, her naval, military and political power.

The area covered by this deposit embraces the Longwy and Briey districts in France, now occupied by the German armies, and portions of German Lorraine, of Luxembourg, and of Belgium, also, for the moment, in German possession. If Germany could secure a peace based on her present military position the whole of this wealth of iron ore, estimated at some 5,000,000,000 tons, would pass under her control.

There are reckoned to be 2,800 million tons of iron ore in all Germany. Of these Lorraine alone is responsible for some 2,000 millions, or five-sevenths of the Empire's total supply. When Germany hypothesized the Lorraine beds, they were yielding about 500,000 tons of ore a year. In 1913 they were yielding over 40 times as much. Up to 1903 Germany had no need to import from abroad a single ton of ore. Lorraine alone enabled her to maintain for over three decades an unprecedented industrial expansion.

Since the war Germany has depended almost entirely on the Lorraine mines for the iron and steel which are the basis of all modern warfare. She has got some from the occupied districts of France and Belgium and Luxembourg, and some, too, from Sweden, but from three-fifths to four-fifths of her output during the war has come from Lorraine. Without the production of the provinces she snatched from France 48 years ago Germany would long since have exhausted her capacity for turning out the material of war. Liberate those provinces from her clutch—with their 21,000,000 tons of iron ore a year, their 3,800,000 tons of iron smeltings, their 2,300,000 tons of steel smeltings, and the useful coalfields of the Sarre valley—and a long step has been taken towards binding her down to peace.

Glance now at the French side of the question. In 1913 Alsace-Lorraine equalled the whole French output of pig iron and produced by itself only one-third less steel than all the French steel works combined. And yet the reserves of iron ore on the French side of the frontier are actually greater than on the German side. Why, then, with a larger supply of raw material, was France lagging behind Germany in the production of pig-iron and steel. The reason is that France is badly off, while Germany and Belgium are well provided with coking coal; and this is a very large proportion of the French ore, was smelted into pig-iron in the blast furnaces of Germany and Belgium, much to the advantage of the iron industries in both of these countries, but of doubtful benefit to France.

NEW ROUBLE NOTES.

The *N. G. Daily News* correspondent in Harbin telegraphed on January 17 as follows:—Owing to the immense speculations by Chinese in the new Russian paper money the Chinese authorities here have issued a proclamation insisting that all Chinese firms, shops, etc., accept the new issue of roubles on the same basis as the old rouble notes, at the same time warning those who refuse to accept them that they are liable to prosecution and a fine of ten times the amount involved.

This measure together with the resolution of the Chinese Eastern Railway to insist on payment of freight and fares being made with the new roubles, has caused the discount on the latter to diminish considerably and eventually they are likely to regain their par value.

General Birdwood.

Lieut. Gen. W. R. Birdwood, Indian Army, Aide de Camp to the King has been promoted to the rank of general. General Birdwood greatly distinguished himself at Gallipoli, where he was immensely popular with the troops, especially the Australians. He was referred to by Sir Ian Hamilton in his dispatches as the "soul of Anzac."

Suppose now Germany were to win and were to annex the greater half of the ferruginous basin that lies on French soil. Territorially it would be a very small acquisition. Economically its value would be incalculable. It would mean that after the war Germany would be able to raise some 46,000,000 tons of iron ore a year, while the French output would be reduced to a bare 4,000,000.

Suppose, on the other hand, that the Allied victory is as complete as we all intend it shall be, and that Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France. The situation in that case would be almost precisely reversed. France would be in a position to extract about 42,000,000 tons of ore a year, and Germany would have to remain satisfied with a maximum yield of some 8,000,000 tons.

No blow, therefore, could more effectually cripple German industrialism, and with it Germany's capacity to organise another war, than the loss of the Lorraine ore beds. In the fate of Alsace-Lorraine there is involved nothing less than the industrial primacy of Europe.

Even, however, when France has resumed her rightful ownership of the lost provinces, and in doing so has become the supreme storehouse of iron ore on the Continent, the coal problem will still remain. Not only will it remain; it will be aggravated—and in a form that will ask for its right solution from both the French and the British Governments a high degree of commercial diplomacy.

France before the war consumed some 62,000,000 tons of coal a year. Of these she raised herself 41,000,000 tons and imported 21,000,000, about half of which came from Great Britain and the remainder from Germany and Belgium. With the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine she will require at the least 40,000,000 tons a year extra. Where is she to get it from? Great Britain or Germany? Wales and Northumberland or Westphalia? From her Ally, with whom a mutually advantageous bargain can be struck, or from her enemy, who will certainly use his supply of coal as a magnet to attract French ore, to build up anew his iron and steel industries, and to dominate French metal-lurgy in the future as in the past?

It is clearly an almost vital interest both for France and for Great Britain that the formation of a huge Franco-German cartel, based on the reciprocal exchange of coal for ore, should be prevented, that we should ourselves supply France with the coke that will enable her to do her own smelting, and that we should take from her in return the iron ore that we now import from Sweden and from Spain. If we do this we shall have made it impossible for Germany ever to begin to

FOR THE LADIES.

The Super-Blouse.

Although it is certain that the one-piece dress is to be predominant this winter, the coat-and-skirt is too useful to be entirely superseded, says a *House* paper. Moreover, the opportunity the latter affords for the wearing of a pretty blouse or an attractive jumper is an advantage that the majority of women will not lightly forego.

This season the blouse will provide a contrast to the skirt instead of harmonising with it in any way. Bright colours will be welcome so long as the dark days are with us, though white with touches of embroidery and of fur will also be fashionable. Of materials there is no lack of choice. Georgette, voile, and net vie with silk, satins, crepe-de-Chine, and velvets to gain the popular favour.

Fortunately for the economical, the blouse of last winter may still be worn without appearing old-fashioned. Turned-down collars or no collar at all will be worn, together with wide revers and bishop sleeves. The collarless neck is cut just as it may suit the individual—rectangular, round, or oval. Often, too, it is edged with fur, which, softening the line, does much to make it becoming. Fine embroideries are perhaps the most striking characteristic of the new blouses. They occur on every material, and are carried out in silks, wools, and beads according to the style and material on which they are worked. A blouse in orange georgette, for instance, would look lovely worked in mole silks, with the colour repeated in a little pointed collar and narrow cuffs of mole-coloured satin. And a black net blouse is most happily relieved by tiny emerald-green beads sewn in geometrical patterns on the shoulders and repeated in a "tie" which is knotted and hangs in front to the waist.

In any article on blouses the jumper must have a place as a matter of course, for it is evolved from the blouse and serves just the same purpose. This season brings some exquisite examples in chiffon velvet, in broche crepe-de-Chine, and in a new and very thick georgette. Jumpers of this description are almost too tempting for war-time, so attractive must they appear to anyone who appreciates good line and exquisite colour. Many in a heavy georgette are bordered with embroideries in wool—a chequered border in black and white or colour and white being decidedly fascinating.

There are many jumpers, too, for the evening in net worked in silver and gold, in fine crepe-de-Chine, and in georgette sparkling with silver. Far gives a special note of comfort to many of these, and tassels are frequent as decorative details. One tassel may hang from the point of the "V," or a series of tiny tassels are set on the shoulder, while another set holds the jumper at the waist.

Beautiful jumpers of this type can easily be made from "remnants" of material, which even now are often picked up for a moderate sum. For more practical purposes velvet should be used. A brown velvet, for instance, in a bright golden shade will look well for a whole season. It can be relieved with edgings of dark fur, and a hood-collared of rather blue crepe-de-Chine renders it very becoming. A thick striped satin has also appeared, and is being used extensively for jumpers and blouses to be worn in the office or bank. Woven in bold plaids or in brightly-hued silks striped narrowly with black, they will provide a bright note in the dark days while the touch of black saves them from being too quickly soiled.

Geneva Cross for Volunteers.

In an Army Council Instruction (1820) issued by the War Office it is notified that Volunteers belonging to Volunteer Field Ambulances will wear the Geneva Cross arm badge, as worn by N.C.O.'s and men of the B.A.M.S., in addition to the badges prescribed in various Volunteer Force Orders. Details are given as to wearing the Red Cross badge in the event of the Volunteers being called out for service.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$620

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canstons b. \$227½

North China n. £ 115

Unions b. \$755

Yangtze n. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fire b. \$126

H. K. Fire b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Bouglasse b. \$78

Steamboats s. \$17½

Indos (Def.) b. \$158

Indos (Pref.) b. \$35½

Shells n. 112½

Ferries b. \$28½

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$9½

Malabons n. \$ 34

MINING.

Kallans b. 38½

Langkats b. £ 14½

Raubas b. \$240

Tronohs s. 30½

Urals s. 23½

Oriental Cons. n. 27½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$96

Kowloon Docks sa. \$130

Shai Docks b. £ 73

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$97

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$90

Hypheys Est. b. \$5.80

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands b. £ 66½

West Points n. \$81

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. £ 170

Kung Yiks b. £ 14.10

Shai Cottons b. £ 12½

Yangtzeppos b. £ 8

Oriental n. £ 4.44

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$48½

China Light & P. b. \$5.50

Providents b. \$7.50

Dairy Farms b. \$304

Green Islands b. \$7½

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$187½

Ropes n. \$28½

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level sa. \$64

Trams, Peak, old s. \$8½

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 80

Laundries n. \$12

U. Waterboats n. \$4

Watsons s. \$6½

Wm. Powells b. \$6

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY JANUARY 24, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

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Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11½

30 d/s Demand 2/11½

60 d/s Demand 2/11½

4 m/s Demand 3/—

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 126½

T/T Japan 136½

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T New York 70½

co & New York 160½

T/T Java Nom.

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 403

Demand, Paris 403½

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/—

4 m/s D/P 3/—

6 m/s L/C 3/14

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/14

30 d/s San Francisco 71½

Isco & New York 71½

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 4.18

6 m/s France 4.23

Demand, Germany 70½

Demand, New York 70½

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 141

Demand, Singapore 126½

On Haiphong 14½ prem.

On Saigon 14½

On Bangkok 30

Borovon 655

Gold Leaf, per oz. 4340

Bar Silver, per oz. 27½

SUBSIDIA COINS.

DISCOUNT.

Chinese 25 pds. place 2½

Chinese 10 pds. place 2½

Hongkong 20 pds. place 2½

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

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For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

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In NEW YORK: Bank of Montreal & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

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HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2555

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
EDGAR WARWICK.
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BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

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ASAHI BEER

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 24, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 deg.
Fahrenheit, the level of the sea in its
own, tenth and hundredth.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degree
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation,
the humidity of air saturated with water
vapor being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, in blue sky, and
traced cloud, or drifting rain, fog,
gloomy, hazy, lightning, or overcast,
passing showers, or squalls, or rain, or sun

METEOROLOGICAL.

Day On date On at			
Barometer	30.16	30.17	30.10
Temperature	57	52	57
Humidity	13	56	44
Wind Direction	E.S.E.	E.	E.
Force	3	4	4
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0.50	0.0	0.0
Report upon the Tenth meeting was made at 10:30 1878			
E.K. Observatory, Jan. 24, 1918 T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

From 31st Jan to 37th Jan

Day of Week		High Water Hoopkings Mean Time	Low Water Hoopkings Mean Time
Mon.	11	4:37	9:50
Tues.	12	5:00	9:30
Wed.	13	5:23	9:10
Thurs.	14	5:46	8:50
Fri.	15	6:09	8:30
Sat.	16	6:32	8:10
Sun.	17	6:55	7:50

in morning or afternoon